

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030939.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
XX Pflavroff B, Fong W, Garber H, Gerlisen MB, Goddard A;
XX Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin ID;
XX Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-096547/10.

XX Sixty one isolated nucleic acids encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245
XX or PRO1868, useful in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating
XX antisense RNA and DNA, and in treating cancer and Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 483bp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
XX antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
XX at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
XX for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a

CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
CC hypohinsulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2099 CCGGCACTTCCGATGTC 2116
Db 2 CCGGCACTTCCGATGTC 19

RESULT 1547

ID ADL81336 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADL81336;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Gene 216 SSCP primer #86.

XX asthma; bronchial hyperresponsiveness; obesity;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; human; gene 216; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2004023215-A1.

XX 05-FEB-2004.

XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.

XX 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129391P.

XX 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.

XX (KEIR/) KEITH T.
PA (LIT/) LITTLE R D.
PA (EERD/) EERDEMEGH P V.
PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.
PA (DMS/) DEL MASTRO R G.
PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.
PA (ALLE/) ALLEN K.
PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.
XX
PI Keith T, Little RD, Eerdegheh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-142647/14.
XX
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing or treating
PT asthma or bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or other diseases such as
PT obesity or inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
XX Example 10; SEQ ID NO 148; 485bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule, or a set of
CC nucleic acid molecules each given in the specification. The composition
CC and methods are useful in diagnosing or treating asthma or bronchial
CC hyperresponsiveness, and other diseases such as obesity or inflammatory
CC bowel disease. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.3%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4145 AAAACCCAGCTCTCCC 4162
Db 1 AAAGCCAGACTTCTCCC 18
RESULT 1548
ADM29999
ID ADM29999 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADM29999;
AC
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #53, PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
XX hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytosatic; ophthalmological;
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003190611-A1.
XX
XX 09-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907728.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-006593P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019310.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145598P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146522P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.
 XX
 PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi A, Batstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fialvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin LJ, Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TR, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,
 DR WPI; 2004-020978/02.
 XX
 PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g., tumor or for tissue typing.
 XX
 PS Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 472pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial cells, modulating glucose or PPA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia, hypohinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs. In chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

SQL Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2099 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 2116
 Db 2 CCTGCACTTCCTGATGC 19
 RESULT 1549
 ADM28993
 ID ADM28993 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM28993;
 XX
 DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human IL4R related primer SEQ ID NO.32.
 XX
 KM type 1 diabetes; detection; polymorphism; interleukin 4; IL4;
 KM interleukin 13; IL13; immunology; molecular biology; autoimmune disease;
 KM multiple sclerosis; myasthenia gravis; ulcerative colitis;
 KM pernicious anaemia; rheumatoid arthritis; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KM inflammatory bowel disease; human; interleukin 4 receptor; IL4R; primer;
 KM se; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 16.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN BP1405921-A1.
 XX
 PD 07-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 01-OCT-2003; 2003EP-00022242.
 XX
 PR 04-OCT-2002; 2002US-00264965.
 PR 08-OCT-2002; 2002US-00267844.
 XX
 PA (HOF) ROCHER DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
 PA (HOF) HOPFMANN LA ROCHER & CO AG F.
 PI Mirel DB, Blich HA, Bugawan TL, Noble JA, Valdez AM,
 DR WPI; 2004-318714/30.
 XX
 PT Detecting an individual's risk for autoimmune diseases, in particular type 1 diabetes, by determining sequence variants or polymorphisms present at the IL-4 and IL-13 loci.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 32; 168pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method comprises detecting the presence of a type 1 diabetes-associated polymorphism in the interleukin 4 (IL4) or IL13 loci in a nucleic acid sample of the individual, where the presence of the polymorphism indicates the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The human IL4 and IL13 genes are located on chromosome 5. Also described is a kit for determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes, comprising one or more sequence-specific oligonucleotide each individually comprising a sequence that hybridises under stringent conditions to a type 1 diabetes-associated IL4 or IL13 polymorphism, and instructions to use the kit to determine the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. Detection of one or more IL4 or IL13 polymorphisms in a nucleic acid sample of an individual, is useful for the determination of the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The methods and compositions of the present invention are also useful in the field of immunology and molecular biology, in particular for detecting an individual's risk for autoimmune diseases, such as multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, ulcerative colitis, pernicious anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus and inflammatory bowel disease. The present sequence represents a primer for human IL4 receptor (IL4R), which is used in the

CC exemplification of the present invention. The human IL4R gene is located
CC on chromosome 16.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 3965 CAGGCGCTGCTGACCA 3982
Db 2 CTGGCGCTGCTGCTGCA 19
RESULT 1550
ADN06321
ID ADN06321 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
AC ADO06321;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PRO PCR primer #131.
DE
XX Human; PRO; ss; affinity purification; PCR; primer.
KW
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US6686451-B1.
PN
XX
XX 03-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902775.
PF
XX
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-106364/11.
DR
XX
XX New antibodies binding PRO polypeptides, useful in gene therapy, or in
PT diagnostic assays for the PRO polypeptides, or for the affinity
PT purification of PRO polypeptides from recombinant cell culture or natural
PT sources.
XX
XX Example 42; SEQ ID NO 286; 445bp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to an antibody that binds to a human PRO
CC polypeptide. The invention also relates to human PRO polynucleotides
CC encoding the PRO polypeptides of the invention. The antibody is a
CC monoclonal or humanised antibody, or is an antibody fragment, and is
CC preferably labelled. The anti-PRO antibodies may be used in diagnostic
CC assays for PRO, or for the affinity purification of PRO from recombinant
CC cell culture or natural sources. This sequence represents a PCR primer
CC used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 2099 CCTGCACCTGCTGATGC 2116
Db 2 CCTGCAGTTTCTGATGC 19

RESULT 1551
ADL60380/c
ID ADL60380 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADL60380;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human organic anion transport protein SNP region #106.
DE
XX
XX gene therapy; human; OATP2; cMOAT; hepatic disease; metabolic disease;
KW inflammatory disease; cardiovascular disease; hyperproliferative disease;
KW neurological disease; infectious disease; liver disease;
KW high cholesterol; hypertension; congestive heart failure;
KW coronary heart disease; cancer; wound healing; de; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2004068096-A1.
PN
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
PD
XX
XX 20-SEP-2002; 2002US-00252155.
PF
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324172P.
PR 27-NOV-2001; 2001US-033700P.
PR
XX
XX (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
PA (HUI/) HUI L.
PA (KIRC/) KIRCHGESNER T.
XX
XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Kirchgesser T;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-304621/28.
DR
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human OATP2 or cMOAT protein, useful in
PT diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases or disorders, e.g.
PT inflammatory, cardiovascular, hyperproliferative, neurological or
PT infectious diseases.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 156; 296bp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid derived from a human
CC gene encoding a protein, i.e. human OATP2 protein or human cMOAT protein,
CC where the nucleic acid comprises at least one polymorphic position The
CC nucleic acid and the encoded protein, kits and composition are useful in
CC diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases or disorders, e.g. hepatic,
CC metabolic, inflammatory, cardiovascular, hyperproliferative,
CC neurological, infectious diseases, liver disease, high cholesterol,
CC hypertension, congestive heart failure or coronary heart disease and
CC cancer and promotes wound healing. The present sequence represents the a
CC human organic anion transport protein SNP region.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 4743 CCATCTCACTCATTTAT 4760
Db 18 CATCTCACTCATTTGT 1
RESULT 1552
ADN62486
ID ADN62486 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADN62486;
AC
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT

XX Human NOV43a RTQ-PCR reverse primer.
 DE
 XX
 KM Human, 86; PCR, NOVX, diabetes, obesity, infectious disease, anorexia;
 KM cancer-associated cachexia; cancer; neurodegenerative disorder;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; immune disorder;
 KM haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; chronic disease; primer; RTQ-PCR;
 KM real time quantitative PCR.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004043382-A1.
 PD
 XX
 PD 04-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 07-MAR-2002; 2002US-00092300.
 XX
 XX 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274131P.
 PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274131P.
 PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274281P.
 PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274332P.
 PR 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274489P.
 PR 12-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275235P.
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275578P.
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275579P.
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275601P.
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276000P.
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276776P.
 PR 19-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276994P.
 PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277239P.
 PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277321P.
 PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277337P.
 PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277338P.
 PR 21-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277791P.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277833P.
 PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278152P.
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278894P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278999P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279036P.
 PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279344P.
 PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279959P.
 PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280233P.
 PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280802P.
 PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280822P.
 PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280900P.
 PR 04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281444P.
 PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283675P.
 PR 30-APR-2001; 2001US-0287424P.
 PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288066P.
 PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288342P.
 PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288528P.
 PR 15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291190P.
 PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291099P.
 PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291240P.
 PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294485P.
 PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294889P.
 PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294899P.
 PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295072P.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299303P.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299310P.
 PR 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304354P.
 PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309198P.
 PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312903P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318462P.
 PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318707P.
 PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325430P.
 PR 27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325681P.
 PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330380P.
 PR 31-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335301P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332172P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332271P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332272P.
 PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333184P.

PR 14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333272P.
 PR 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332094P.
 PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337426P.
 PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338092P.
 PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337185P.
 PR 03-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345705P.
 XX
 XX (PADIGARU M.
 PA (SPYTEK K A.
 PA (SHEN) SHENOY S G.
 PA (TAUP) TAUPIER R J.
 PA (PENNA) PENNA C E A.
 PA (LIL) LI L.
 PA (ZERRH) ZERRHUSEN B D.
 PA (GUSEV) GUSEV V Y.
 PA (JITW) JI W.
 PA (GORM) GORMAN L.
 PA (MILL) MILLER C E.
 PA (KEKU) KEKUDA R.
 PA (PAT) PATTURAJAN M.
 PA (GANG) GANGOLLI E A.
 PA (VERN) VERNET C A M.
 PA (GUOX) GUO X S.
 PA (TCHE) TCHERNEV V T.
 PA (PERN) FERNANDES E R.
 PA (CASM) CASMAN S J.
 PA (MALY) MALYANKAR U M.
 PA (GERL) GERLACH V.
 PA (LIUY) LIU Y.
 PA (ANDE) ANDERSON D W.
 PA (SPAD) SPADERNA S K.
 PA (CAT) CATTERTON E.
 PA (LEIT) LEITE M W.
 PA (ZHON) ZHONG H.
 PA (ALSO) ALSOBROOK J P.
 PA (LEPL) LEPLEY D M.
 PA (RIEG) RIEGER D K.
 PA (BURG) BURGESS C E.
 XX
 PI Padigaru M, Spytek KA, Shenoy SG, Taupier RJ, Pena CE, Li L;
 PI Zehusen BD, Gusev VY, Ji W, Gorman L, Miller CE, Kekuda R;
 PI Patturajan M, Gangolli EA, Vernet CM, Guo XS, Tchernov VT;
 PI Fernandes ER, Casman SJ, Malyankar UM, Gerlach V, Liu Y;
 PI Anderson DW, Spaderna SK, Catterton E, Leite MW, Zhong H;
 PI Alsobrook JP, Lepley DM, Rieger DK, Burgess CE;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2004-225693/21.
 DR
 XX
 XX New NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing,
 PT preventing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, diabetes,
 PT infection or obesity, and in chromosome mapping, tissue typing or
 PT pharmacogenomics.
 PT
 PS
 PS Example C, SEQ ID NO 759, 786pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide (designated NOVX, or
 CC NOV1-NOV127) comprising a sequence selected from 178 fully defined amino
 CC acid sequences (and their mature forms, variants and fragments). Also
 CC included are an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding NOVX, a vector
 CC comprising the nucleic acid, a cell comprising the vector, methods for
 CC determining the presence or amount of the polypeptide or the nucleic acid
 CC molecule in a sample, methods for determining the presence of or
 CC predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of expression
 CC of the above polypeptide or nucleic acid molecule in a first mammalian
 CC subject, a method for identifying an agent that binds to the above
 CC polypeptide, a method for identifying a potential therapeutic agent for
 CC use in the treatment of a pathology that is related to aberrant
 CC expression or physiological interactions of the polypeptide, a method of
 CC screening for a modulator of activity or of latency or predisposition to
 CC a pathology associated with the polypeptide and a method for modulating
 CC the activity of the polypeptide cited above. The composition and methods
 CC are useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases such as
 CC diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer-associated

CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQL Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5391 TTTAAAAAATACAAAAA 5408

DB 19 TTTAAAAAATACAAAAA 2

RESULT 1558

AAQ75580/c

AAQ75580 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAQ75580;

04-AUG-1995 (first entry)

Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.

Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;

aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.

Synthetic.

JF06303997-A.

01-NOV-1994.

16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.

(NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.

WPI, 1995-018287/03.

Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
 by digestion with restriction enzymes.

Disclosure; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.

A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
 double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
 labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESKO files AAQ75547-Q75798)
 and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
 transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
 the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
 electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
 method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5391 TTTAAAAAATACAAAAA 5408

DB 19 TTTAAAAAATACAAAAA 2

RESULT 1559

AAV25286/c

AAV25286 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAV25286;

11-JUN-1998 (first entry)

Primer R2 for H.pylori S1g28 (flaA) gene.

Cytoplasmic; vaccine; prevention; treatment; infection; envelope;

identification; binding compound; bacteria; life cycle; activator;

inhibitor; duodenal ulcer disease; chronic gastritis; diagnosis;

PCR primer; ss.

Synthetic.

Helicobacter pylori.

MO9737044-A1.

09-OCT-1997.

27-MAR-1997; 97MO-US005223.

29-MAR-1996; 96US-00625811.

02-APR-1996; 96US-00758731.

25-OCT-1996; 96US-00736905.

28-OCT-1996; 96US-00738859.

06-DEC-1996; 96US-00761318.

(ASTR) ASTRA AB.

Smith D, Alm RA;

WPI, 1997-503122/46.

Helicobacter pylori nucleic acid sequences and encoded polypeptide(s) -

useful in vaccines to treat or prevent H. pylori infection and

diagnosis of H. pylori infection.

Example; Page 108; 1145pp; English.

This sequence represents a primer for the H.pylori S1g28 (flaA) gene. The
 amplified sequence was used to compare homology of the coding sequences
 of the invention with other known proteins. The protein encoded by the
 DNA of the invention may be used in a vaccine to prevent or treat
 H.pylori infection or to identify H.pylori polypeptide binding compounds,
 useful as potential H.pylori life cycle activators or inhibitors. The DNA
 and probes derived from it may be used for the identification of H.pylori
 in a sample and the diagnosis of H.pylori infection. Nucleic acid
 sequences complementary to the DNA act as antisense sequences and can be
 used to prevent the translation of H.pylori mRNA. Antibodies against the
 protein can be used in immunoassays to evaluate the abundance and
 distribution of H.pylori-specific antigens. The genomic sequence of
 H.pylori (ATCC 55679) was determined from overlapping contigs generated
 by mechanically shearing the bacterial DNA. The sequences were analysed
 for ORF of at least 180 nucleotides, and the predicted coding regions
 defined by computer evaluation. To identify likely H.pylori antigens for
 vaccine development, the amino acid sequences predicted from various ORF
 were analysed for significant homology to other known or exported
 CC membrane proteins. Having identified and determined the sequences of
 CC interest, particular regions can be isolated from H.pylori by PCR
 CC amplification for recombinant polypeptide production, e.g. in E. coli
 hosts

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5331 CTTTCAGTTTTCACAG 5348

DB 20 CTATCCAGTATTTCACAG 3

RESULT 1560

AAT69662/c
 ID AAT69662 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT69662;
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppressor gene INGI reverse PCR primer 3r.
 XX
 KM Tumour suppressor gene; INGI; p33ING1; breast cancer; brain cancer;
 KM diagnosis; gene therapy; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer;
 KM neuroblastoma; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W09721809-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-JUN-1997.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-1996; 96MO-CA000819.
 XX
 PR 06-DEC-1995; 95US-00569721.
 PR 15-NOV-1996; 96US-00751230.
 XX
 PA (UYTR-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.
 XX
 PI Garkavstev I, Rabadowol K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-332781/30.
 XX
 PT Isolated tumour suppressor gene, INGI - useful to develop products for
 PT inhibiting or increasing cell proliferation, in particular for treatment
 PT or diagnosis of cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 36; 63pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primer 3r (AAT69662) is complementary to nucleotides 857-876 of a
 CC full-length tumour suppressor protein p33ING1 cDNA clone (see also
 CC AAT69652). Primers 2r (AAT69661), 3r and 4r (AAT69663) were used with
 CC p33ING1 forward primers 1d and 2d (AAT69659-60) to amplify cDNA from the
 CC SK-N-SH neuroblastoma cell line and from phenotypically normal epithelial
 CC MCF-10 cells. The results showed that the 3' region of the p33ING1 gene
 CC is mutated in this neuroblastoma
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 4326 AAGCCTGAGAGACCA 4343
 Db 20 AAGCCTGAGAGAAATCCA 3
 RESULT 1561
 AAT90247/c
 ID AAT90247 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT90247;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-13.
 XX
 KM Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; T antigen;
 KM unsaturated group; pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression;
 KM antisense; therapy; research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX

FT modified_base 1. .20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= 'all C are 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine all U
 FT are 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
 XX
 PN US5645985-A.
 XX
 PD 08-JUL-1997.
 XX
 PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
 XX
 PR 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
 PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
 PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
 XX
 PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
 XX
 PI Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
 PI Wagner R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-362920/33.
 XX
 XX Nucleomonomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
 PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
 PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Col 77-78; 104pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
 CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified, T antigen, triplex forming oligonucleotide,
 CC comprising nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an
 CC unsaturated group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides
 CC enhanced binding capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with
 CC single and double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH
 CC 7.0, i.e. under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can
 CC also enhance cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows
 CC enhanced nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes
 CC as a normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
 CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
 CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
 CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 5407 AAGAAAAATGAAATTA 5424
 Db 19 AAGAAAAATGAAAGAAA 2
 RESULT 1562
 AAT90244/c
 ID AAT90244 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT90244;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-11.
 XX
 KM Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; T antigen;
 KM unsaturated group; pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression;
 KM antisense; therapy; research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1. .20
 FT /*tag= a

```
PT XX /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine"
XX XX
XX PN US5645985-A.
XX
XX 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
XX (GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX Wagner R;
XX WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
XX oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
XX conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX Example 6; Col 69-70; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine modified, T antigen
XX RNA, triplex forming oligonucleotide, comprising nucleomonomer analogues
XX of cytosine containing an unsaturated group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5
XX -substituent provides enhanced binding capacity in the formation of
XX duplexes and triplexes with single and double stranded RNA and DNA.
XX Triplexes can be formed at pH 7.0, i.e. under physiological pH
XX conditions. The lipophilic groups can also enhance cell permeation and
XX uptake. The oligomer, which also shows enhanced nuclease resistance, can
XX be used to form duplexes and triplexes as a normal oligomer, to inhibit
XX gene expression, e.g. by its antisense configuration, for therapeutic or
XX research purposes, and for diagnosis by providing probes or primers for
XX specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAATGA 5424
XX |||||||||
XX 19 AAGAAAAAATGAAAGAAAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1563
XX AAT90245/C
XX ID AAT90245 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT90245;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide ON-21.
XX
XX KM Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; T antigen;
XX KM unsaturated group; pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression;
XX KM antisense; therapy; research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "all C are 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine all U are 5-
XX FT (1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX PN US5645985-A.
```

```
XX XX
XX PD 08-JUL-1997.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
XX 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
XX 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
XX (GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehler B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J;
XX Wagner R;
XX WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
XX oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
XX conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX Example 6; Col 71-72; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
XX 2-deoxyuridine modified, T antigen, triplex forming oligonucleotide,
XX comprising nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an
XX unsaturated group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides
XX enhanced binding capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with
XX single and double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH
XX 7.0, i.e. under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can
XX also enhance cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows
XX enhanced nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes
XX as a normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
XX configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
XX providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
XX 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAATGA 5424
XX |||||||||
XX 19 AAGAAAAAATGAAAGAAAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1564
XX AAT90246/C
XX ID AAT90246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT90246;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 03-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Pyrimidine ring modified triplex forming oligonucleotide.
XX
XX KM Modification; triplex; duplex; nucleomonomer analogue; T antigen;
XX KM unsaturated group; pyrimidine ring; inhibition; gene expression;
XX KM antisense; therapy; research; diagnosis; probe; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /note= "all C are 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine all U
XX FT are 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX PN US5645985-A.
XX PD 08-JUL-1997.
```

```

XX 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Proehner B, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ, Matteucci M, Pudlo J,
PI Wegner R;
XX WPI; 1997-362920/33.
XX
XX Nucleo:monomers containing unsaturated pyrimidine base analogues - form
PT oligomer duplexes or triplexes with nucleic acid under physiological
PT conditions, and used in gene expression inhibition, diagnosis and assay.
XX
XX Example 6; Col 75-76; 104pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine/5-(1-propynyl)-
CC 2'-deoxyuridine modified, T antigen, triplex forming oligonucleotide,
CC comprising nucleomonomer analogues of cytosine and uridine containing an
CC unsaturated group in the pyrimidine ring. The 5-substituent provides
CC enhanced binding capacity in the formation of duplexes and triplexes with
CC single and double stranded RNA and DNA. Triplexes can be formed at pH
CC 7.0, i.e. under physiological pH conditions. The lipophilic groups can
CC also enhance cell permeation and uptake. The oligomer, which also shows
CC enhanced nuclease resistance, can be used to form duplexes and triplexes
CC as a normal oligomer, to inhibit gene expression, e.g. by its antisense
CC configuration, for therapeutic or research purposes, and for diagnosis by
CC providing probes or primers for specific RNA or DNA. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAAAATAA 5424
XX |||||
DB 19 AAGAAAAAATGAGAAAAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1565
XX AAV85940
XX ID AAV85940 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV85940;
XX
XX 10-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human LRP-3 cDNA PCR primer 1960r.
XX
XX LRP5; LDL-receptor related protein; LRP-3; IDDM; diagnosis; endocytosis;
XX insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune disease;
XX glomerulonephritis; inflammation; viral infection; osteoporosis;
XX hypercholesterolemia; Alzheimer's disease; low density lipoprotein;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9846743-A1.
XX
XX 22-OCT-1998.
XX
XX 15-APR-1998; 98WO-GB001102.
XX
XX 15-APR-1997; 97US-0043553P.
PR 05-JUN-1997; 97US-0048740P.
XX

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PA (WELL ) WELLCOMB TRUST LTD.
PA (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Todd JA, Hees JW, Caeky CT, Cox RD, Gerhold D, Hammond H;
PI Hey P, Kawaguchi Y, Merriman TR, Metzker ML, Nakagawa Y;
PI Phillips MS, Twells RCU;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-594573/50.
XX
XX New isolated LDL-receptor related protein - used to develop products for
PT treating, e.g. elevated triglyceride levels, diabetes, autoimmune
PT disorders, inflammation or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 115; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes LRP5 (low density lipoprotein (LDL)
CC receptor related protein, previously designated LRP-3). Nucleic acid
CC molecules (NMs) encoding LRP5 can be used for determining if an
CC individual is susceptible to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM).
CC The NMs or proteins can be used for reducing triglyceride levels in the
CC serum of an individual. Therapies that affect LRP5 may also be useful in
CC the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as glomerulonephritis, diseases
CC and disorders involving disruption of endocytosis and/or antigen
CC presentation, cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, viral infection,
CC pathogenic bacterial toxin contamination, elevation of free fatty acids
CC or hypercholesterolemia, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's
CC disease and cardiovascular disease. Products from the present invention
CC can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening. AAV85917 to
XX AAV86012 represent PCR primers for obtaining human LRP-3 cDNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4793 TCCTGCACCTCAGCAGCT 4810
XX |||||
DB 1 TCATGTCATCTCAGCAGCT 18
XX
XX RESULT 1566
XX AAV68463
XX ID AAV68463 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV68463;
XX
XX 22-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligo contained activator-antisense complex spA4-anti-(M6)hTR.
XX
XX Human; telomerase; hTR; activator-antisense complex; malignant; enzyme;
XX cleave; brain; tumour malignant glioma; breast tumour; renal cell cancer;
XX melanoma; prostate cancer; leukemia; polycythemia vera; myeloma; sarcoma;
XX Hodgkin's lymphoma; Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia; heavy chain disease;
XX carcinoma; chemotherapeutic; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1
XX /*tag= a
XX /note= "Sp5'A(2'p5'A)3-Bu2"
XX 19..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /note= "3'-3' internucleotide linkage"
XX 20
XX /*tag= c
XX /note= "nucleotide in reverse orientation 3'-5'"
XX
XX WO9847911-A1.
XX

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PD 29-OCT-1998.
XX
XX 13-APR-1998; 98WO-US007397.
XX
XX 21-APR-1997; 97US-0044507P.
PR 03-FEB-1998; 98US-00018125.
XX
XX (CLEV-) CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUND.
PA (USSH ) US NAT INST OF HEALTH.
XX
XX Silverman RH, Kondo S, Cowell JK, Li G, Torrence PF;
PI WPI; 1998-609972/51.
XX
XX New RNase L activator-telomerase antisense complex - useful to inhibit
PT telomerase activity in telomerase-expressing malignancies.
XX
XX Example; Page 45; 81pp; English.
XX
XX This represents an antisense oligonucleotide to the RNA component of
CC human telomerase (hTR) comprised in the. The invention relates to an
CC activator-antisense complex that comprises: (a) an antisense oligo,
CC complementary to a 12-25 nucleotide portion of the RNA component of hTR,
CC with a hydroxyl moiety at the first end; and (b) a linker attached to the
CC first end, and (c) an activator of RNase L attached to the linker. The
CC activator-antisense complex may be used for inhibiting the growth of a
CC telomerase-expressing malignant cell or tumour. The complex is used to
CC specifically cleave the ribonucleotide portion of a telomerase enzyme.
CC The complex inhibits growth of telomerase expressing malignant cells from
CC brain tumour malignant glioma, breast tumour, renal cell cancer,
CC melanoma, and prostate cancer. Many other malignancies and related
CC disorders, may be treated including various acute and chronic leukemias,
CC polychemia vera, Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, multiple
CC myeloma, Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia, heavy chain disease, and solid
CC tumours, including numerous sarcomas and carcinomas. The complex is
CC preferably administered in combination with a chemotherapeutic agent,
CC particularly either cisplatin, doxorubicin, mitomycin, daunorubicin,
CC bleomycin, actinomycin D, or neocarzinostatin. The present sequence is an
CC example of a modified antisense oligo comprised in an activator-antisense
CC complex sp44-anti-(M6)hTR
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 863 CCGCAGGCTAATGCCCT 880
DB 3 CCGCGGTGCTAATGCTCT 20
RESULT 1567
AAV62299/C
ID AAV62299 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV62299;
AC
XX
XX 18-JAN-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX INGI gene PCR primer 3r.
DE
XX
XX INGI gene; p33ING1; human; apoptosis; cell death; glioblastoma;
KM astrocytoma; meningioma; neuroblastoma; cancer; brain tumour;
KM gene therapy; tumour suppressor; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9844102-A2.
PN
XX
XX 08-OCT-1998.
PD
XX
```

```
PF 26-MAR-1998; 98WO-CA000277.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1997; 97US-00828158.
XX
XX (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.
PA
XX
XX Helbling CC, Riabowol K, Johnston RN, Garkavtsev I;
PI WPI; 1998-542700/46.
XX
XX Modulating eukaryotic apoptosis by increasing p33ING1 activity - using
PT p33ING1 derivatives, to induce apoptosis in cancer cells, and in the
PT investigation of apoptotic pathways.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 35; 66pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers (see AAV62298-302), including primer 3r, were used to examine
CC alterations of the novel human INGI gene (see AAV62292) in cancer cell
CC lines. Normal diploid control cell strains and brain cancer cell lines
CC were analysed by RT-PCR analysis. The results showed that INGI mRNA was
CC expressed at considerably lower levels, or not expressed at all, in
CC glioblastoma, astrocytoma and meningioma cells, and that the 3' region of
CC the INGI gene is mutated in the SK-N-SH neuroblastoma cell line. INGI
CC polynucleotides and p33ING1 polypeptides (see AAV79675) can be used to
CC modulate apoptosis in eukaryotic cells
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4326 AACCCCTGAGAAACCA 4343
DB 20 AACCCCTGAGAAATCCA 3
RESULT 1568
AAAX18300
ID AAX18300 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX18300;
AC
XX
XX 26-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer for telomerase coding sequence.
DE
XX
XX Telomerase; human; cancer; diagnosis; melanoma; skin cancer; leukaemia;
KM neuroblastoma; breast carcinoma; colon carcinoma; lymphoma; osteosarcoma;
KM smooth muscle cell hyperplasia; stem cell proliferation; Wilms tumour;
KM stem cell differentiation; organ regeneration; organ differentiation;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9901560-A1.
PN
XX
XX 14-JAN-1999.
PD
XX
XX 01-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013835.
PF
XX
XX 01-JUL-1997; 97US-0051410P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97US-0053018P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97US-0053329P.
PR 04-AUG-1997; 97US-0054642P.
PR 09-SEP-1997; 97US-0058287P.
XX
XX (CAMP-) CAMBIA BIOSYSTEMS LLC.
PA
XX
XX Kilian A, Bowtell D;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1999-106060/09.
DR
```

XX New isolated vertebrate telomerase genes - used to develop products for
PT treating cancers or for organ regeneration, nerve cell or brain cell
PT growth following injury or bone marrow transplantation.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 42; 134pp; English.
XX This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding a truncated human
CC telomerase of the invention. Primers that amplify the telomerase coding
CC sequence can be used in a method for diagnosing cancer in a patient. The
CC telomerase can be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening.
CC Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be used to treat cancers such as
CC melanomas, other skin cancers, neuroblastomas, breast carcinomas, colon
CC carcinomas, leukemias, lymphomas, osteosarcomas or smooth muscle cell
CC hyperplasias or skin growths. Enhancers of telomerase may be used to
CC stimulate stem cell proliferation and differentiation (expansion of
CC hematopoietic stem cells could be administered in the bone marrow
CC transplant context). As well, many tissues have stem cells. Proliferation
CC of these cells may be useful in wound healing, hair growth, treatment of
CC disease such as Wilm's tumour, organ regeneration or differentiation
CC after injury or diseases, nerve cell or brain cell growth following
CC injury
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3287 CCAGCCTGAGAGACTAG 3304
DB 1 CCGCGCTGAGAGACTCG 18
RESULT 1569
AAZ04476/c
ID AAZ04476 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ04476;
AC
XX
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX Vaccine, eye disease; conventional trachoma; nongonococcal urethritis;
KM paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritrichitis;
KM nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KM Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
OS
PN WO928475-A2.
PN
XX 10-JUN-1999.
PD
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
PF
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
XX (GBST) GENSET.
PA
XX Griffais R;
PI
XX WPI, 1999-371125/31.
DR
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
PT
XX Disclosure; Page 1692; 1755pp; English.
PS
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames

CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conventional trachoma, nongonococcal urethritis, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, peritrichitis, Bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4909 TGCCTTCAGACTPAAAG 4926
DB 19 TGCCTTCAGACTPAAAG 2
RESULT 1570
AAZ52412
ID AAZ52412 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ52412;
AC
XX
XX 25-JUN-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Forward PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding PRO272.
XX
XX
KM Secreted protein; transmembrane protein; human; enterocolitis;
KM Zollinger-Ellison syndrome; gastrointestinal ulceration;
KM congenital microvillus atrophy; skin disease; cell growth;
KM abnormal keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; epithelial cancer;
KM Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; ALS; neuropathy; fibromodulin;
KM dermal scarring; Unher Syndrome; Atrophia areata; anti-chromobiotic;
KM wound healing; tissue repair; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
PN WO9914328-A2.
PN
XX 25-MAR-1999.
PD
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PF
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059253P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Wood WI, Gurney AL, Goddard A, Pennica D, Chen J, Yuan J;
 PI WPI; 1999-229533/19.

XX New isolated human genes and polypeptides used in, e.g. treatment of
 PT gastrointestinal ulceration.

XX Example 36; Page 142; 320pp; English.

XX Oligonucleotides AAX52276-532 represent PCR primers and probes used to
 CC isolate and amplify cDNA encoding secreted and transmembrane human
 CC proteins (see AAX52213-74 and AAY13344-403). The cDNA sequences are
 CC obtained from cDNA libraries, prepared from fetal lung, fetal kidney,
 CC fetal brain, fetal liver and fetal retina. The encoded polypeptides have
 CC specific uses based on their homology to known polypeptides, e.g. PRO211
 CC and PRO217 can be used for disorders associated with the preservation and
 CC maintenance of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and
 CC chronic mucosal lesions (e.g. enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome,
 CC gastrointestinal ulceration and congenital microvillus atrophy), skin
 CC diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte differentiation (e.g.
 CC psoriasis, epithelial cancers such as lung squamous cell carcinoma of the
 CC vulva and gliomas), potent effects on cell growth and development,
 CC diseases related to growth or survival of nerve cells including
 CC Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, ALS, neuropathies or cancer.
 CC PRO265 can be used as for fibromodulin, e.g. for reducing dermal
 CC scarring. PRO264 can be used as a target for anti-tumor drugs. PRO533 may
 CC be used in the treatment of Usher Syndrome or Atrophia areata; PRO269 can
 CC be used as an anti-chromobiotic agent; PRO287 polypeptides and portions may
 CC have therapeutic applications in wound healing and tissue repair; PRO317
 CC can be used for treating problems of the kidney, uterus, endometrium,
 CC blood vessels, or related tissue, e.g. in the heart of genital tract

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1211 GCAGGCCCATGGGCGAG 1228

XX 2 GCAGGCCCATGGGCGAG 19

RESULT 1571

AAK92201
 ID AAK92201 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAK92201;

XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;

KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;

KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX WO927105-A2.

XX 03-JUN-1999.

XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.

XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Griffiths R;

XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Page 1493; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.

XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584-AAX35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions, as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 2487 GAGCTTGAGAGCATATGG 2504

XX 1 GGCTCTGAGAGCATATGG 18

RESULT 1572

XX AAX93340/C

XX ID AAX93340 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAX93340;

XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;

XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;

XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

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XX Chlamydoglobilia pneumoniae.
XX
XX W09927105-A2.
XX
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX PE 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX PI Grifffals R;
XX
XX DR WP1, 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX PS Page 1582; Disclosure, 1912pp, English.
XX
XX XX AAY91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX CC (see AAY91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY 558 CTTCGAGTTCCTGAAGAA 575
Db |||||||||
20 CTTCGAGTTCCTGAAGCA 3

RESULT 1573
AAY13136/c
ID AAY13136 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAY13136;
XX
XX DT 17-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX PIK antisense inhibitor oligonucleotide ISIS# 32150.
XX
XX KW Phosphatidyl inositol 3 kinase; PI3K; antisense oligonucleotide; p110;
XX KW catalytic subunit; treatment; rheumatoid arthritis; asthma; research;
XX KW diagnostic; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; inhibitor; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_feature 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "Phosphorochloate internucleoside linkage"
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
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PN	US6046049-A.
XX	
PD	04-APR-2000.
XX	
PF	19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357070.
XX	
PR	19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357070.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI	Monla BP, Cowseert LM;
DR	WPI; 2000-282691/24.
XX	
PT	New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human PI3 kinase
PT	p110 delta useful for treating a disease or condition associated with PI3
PS	kinase p110 delta expression, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, asthma.
XX	
PS	Claim 16; Col 41; 35pp; English.
XX	
CC	This sequence represents a phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase (PI3K)
CC	targeting antisense oligonucleotide. Phosphatidylinositol 3 kinases act
CC	as downstream effectors of hormone and growth factor receptors, and have
CC	been implicated in growth factor mediated cell transformation,
CC	mitogenesis, protein trafficking, cell survival and proliferation, and
CC	many other cellular activities. PI3K is a heterodimer, consisting of a
CC	110KD catalytic subunit (p110), and an 85KD regulatory subunit (p85). The
CC	invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides which target the p110
CC	delta mRNA of PI3K. The antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridise
CC	with various regions of the PI3K mRNA sequence, and inhibit the
CC	expression of PI3K. The antisense oligonucleotides may be used to treat
CC	an animal, particularly human, suspected of having or being prone to a
CC	disease or condition associated with the expression of PI3K, e.g.
CC	rheumatoid arthritis or asthma. The treatment works through the
CC	modulation (preferably inhibition) of the expression of PI3K. The
CC	antisense oligonucleotides may also be used for research and diagnostics,
CC	in pharmaceutical compositions and formulations, in the preparation of
CC	kits for detecting the level of PI3K in a sample, and as prophylaxis,
CC	e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation.
CC	Antisense oligonucleotides, which are able to inhibit gene expression
CC	specifically, are used to elucidate the function of particular genes, and
CC	to distinguish between functions of various members of a biological
CC	pathway
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query March	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Beet Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No.1.le+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
OY	319 GGCTCCTCCCTCCCTGG 336
DB	
18 GGCTCCTCCAGCCTGG 1	
RESULT 1574	
AAA50392	
ID AAA50392 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC AAA50392;	
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)	
DE Oxaloacetate hydrolase gene sequencing primer OX10.	
KM Oxaloacetate hydrolase; host cell; sequencing primer; 88.	
OS Aspergillus niger.	
PN WO200005076-A1.	
PD 31-AUG-2000.	
XX	

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PF 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-DK000067.
XX
XX 22-FEB-1999; 99DK-00000231.
XX
XX (NOVO ) NOVO NORDISK AS.
XX
XX Hjort CM, Pedersen H;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-572087/53.
XX
XX Novel oxalacetate hydrolase polynucleotides and polypeptides, used to
XX produce oxalacetate hydrolase deficient fungal host cells.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 45; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of primer OX10, which was used as a
XX sequencing primer to determine the DNA sequence of the Aspergillus niger
XX BO1 (DSM 1265) oxalacetate-hydrolase (OH) gene (see AAB50372) in
XX CC plasmid pHPI (DSM 12650). The invention relates to isolated nucleic acid
XX CC sequences encoding OH (see AAY95923). It further relates to mutant host
XX CC cells deficient in OH activity, and thereby in oxalic acid production,
XX CC useful for expression of recombinant proteins such as citric acid. Also
XX CC provided are nucleic acid constructs, vectors, host cells, and
XX CC recombinant methods for producing OH
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 847 AGCAACCCACCTCCACC 864
Db 3 AGCAACCCACCTCCACC 20
RESULT 1575
AAC58426
ID AAC58426 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC58426;
AC
XX
XX 29-JAN-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PRO272 (UNQ239) forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:52.
XX
XX Human; immune related diseases; diagnosis; antiinflammatory; cardiac;
XX KM dermatological; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; immunosuppressive;
XX KM haemostatic; antithyroid; antidiabetic; neurotropic; neuroprotective;
XX KM antianemic; hepatotropic; virucide; antipsoriatic; antiallergic;
XX KM antiasthmatic; systemic lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KM osteoarthritis; spondyloarthritis; systemic sclerosis; sarcoidosis;
XX KM idiopathic inflammatory myopathy; Sjogren's syndrome; thyroiditis;
XX KM systemic vasculitis; autoimmune haemolytic anaemia; diabetes mellitus;
XX KM autoimmune thrombocytopenia; immune-mediated renal disease;
XX KM demyelinating disease; hepatobiliary disease; Whipple's disease;
XX KM inflammatory bowel disease; gluten-sensitive enteropathy; hybridisation;
XX KM autoimmune disease; immune-mediated skin disease; allergic disease;
XX KM immunological disease; transplantation associated disease; PCR primer;
XX KM graft rejection; graft-versus-host-disease; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200053758-A2.
XX
XX 14-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
XX
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123618P.
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125775P.

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PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0128849P.
PR 20-APR-1999; 99MO-US008615.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132371P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020111.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028409.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028634.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004342.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Aehkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Hebert C, Henzel W;
XX Kabakoff RC, Lu Y, Pan J, Pennica D, Shelton DU, Smith V;
XX PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK, Wood WI, Yan M;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-572271/53.
XX
XX Sixty four PRO polypeptides, useful in the diagnosis and treatment of
XX PT immune related disorders, e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid
XX PT arthritis, osteoarthritis, thyroiditis and diabetes mellitus.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 96; 309pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes sixty four human PRO proteins which can
XX be used in the treatment of immune related diseases. The human PRO
XX proteins, anti-PRO antibodies, agonists and antagonists are useful for
XX treating and diagnosing immune related disorders. The disorders are
XX CC selected from systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis,
XX CC osteoarthritis, juvenile chronic arthritis, spondyloarthritis,
XX CC systemic sclerosis, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies, Sjogren's
XX CC syndrome, systemic vasculitis, sarcoidosis, autoimmune haemolytic
XX CC anaemia, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, thyroiditis, diabetes mellitus,
XX CC immune-mediated renal disease, demyelinating diseases of the central and
XX CC peripheral nervous systems, hepatobiliary diseases, inflammatory bowel
XX CC disease, gluten-sensitive enteropathy and Whipple's disease, autoimmune
XX CC or immune-mediated skin diseases, allergic diseases, immunological
XX CC diseases of the lung, and transplantation associated diseases including
XX CC graft rejection and graft-versus-host-disease. AAC58397 to AAC58578
XX CC represent PCR primers and hybridisation probes used in the isolation of
XX CC human PRO sequences. AAC58579 to AAC58642 and AAB33414 to AAB33477
XX CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

```

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGCCCCCATGGCCAG 1228

Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1576

AAA41065
ID AAA41065 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAA41065;

XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)

DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 104704.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibitory

KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;

KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;

KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;

XX inflammatory disease; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200020645-A1.

XX 13-APR-2000.

PF 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023205.

XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.

PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;

XX WPI, 2000-303808/26.

PT Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor

PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid

PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of

PT nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.

XX Example 22; Page 101; 283pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which

CC targets a region of the human tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)

CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role

CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in

CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression

CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,

CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense

CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which

CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The

CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may

CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The

CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human

CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory

CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a

CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of

CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel

CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,

CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.

CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the

CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 739 ACCTGGAGGAGATGGGG 756

Db 2 ACCTGGAGGATGATGAGG 19

RESULT 1577

AAA40838/c
ID AAA40838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAA40838;

XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)

DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 21698.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibitory

KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;

KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;

KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;

XX inflammatory disease; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200020645-A1.

XX 13-APR-2000.

PF 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023205.

XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.

PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;

XX WPI, 2000-303808/26.

PT Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor

PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid

PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of

PT nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.

XX Claim 6; Page 57; 283pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which

CC targets a region of the human tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)

CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role

CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in

CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression

CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,

CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense

CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which

CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The

CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may

CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The

CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human

CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory

CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a

CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of

CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel

CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,

CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.

CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the

CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY		1661	TTCGCTAGCATTACGGAA	1678
XZ				
Dz		20	TTCGCTAGACTCAAGGA	3
RESULT	1578			
ID	AAA11875/c			
XX	AAA11875 standard; DNA; 20 BP.			
AC	AAAA11875;			
DT	16-AUG-2000 (first entry)			
DE	Human MDMX antisense oligonucleotide #31185.			
KW	MDMX; human; antisense; inhibitor; anticarcinogen; anti-inflammatory;			
KM	antifungal; modulation; treatment; disease; diagnosis; primer; ss.			
OS	Homo sapiens.			
XX				
PV	US6046320-A.			
PD	04-APR-2000.			
PF	09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.			
PR	09-APR-1999; 99US-00289267.			
XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.			
PA	Momia BP, Cowsett LM;			
PT	wpi; 2000-282710/24.			
DR	New antisense oligonucleotides targeting nucleic acids encoding human			
PS	MDMX useful for inhibiting MDMX expression and for treating diseases			
XX	associated with MDMX expression e.g. tumor formation, inflammation.			
Example	15; Col 77-78; 51pp; English.			
CC	This invention describes a novel antisense compound (I), 8-30 nucleobases			
CC	in length, targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a human MDMX. (I)			
CC	specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human MDMX.			
CC	The products of the invention have antitumorogenic, antifibrotic and			
CC	anti-infectious activity. Synthesized chimeric oligonucleotides targeted			
CC	to human MDMX, 20 nucleotides in length, composed of a central gap region			
CC	consisting of ten 2'-deoxyribose nucleotides flanked on both sides by 5-			
CC	nucleotide wings were tested for antisense inhibition of MDMX expression.			
CC	Results of real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) showed			
CC	71 out of the 159, 20 base pair sequences, all fully defined in the			
CC	specification, demonstrated at least 30% inhibition of MDMX expression.			
CC	The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for effective and specific			
CC	modulation, particularly inhibition of MDMX expression, and may be used			
CC	in treating humans or animals suspected of having or being prone to a			
CC	disease or condition associated with expression of MDMX. The antisense			
CC	oligonucleotides may also be used as research reagents or kits, and as			
CC	diagnostics, e.g., to elucidate the function of a particular gene or to			
CC	distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway,			
CC	and as prophylaxis, e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or			
CC	tumor formation. AAA11781-Al1945 represent antisense oligonucleotides			
CC	described in the method of the invention			
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other:			
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;			
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred.No. 1.1e+03;			
Matches	16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;			
OY	5A12 AAATGAAATAATTAAGA 5429			
XZ				
Dz	20 AAAAGAAATAATTAAGA 3			

XX		AAZ98572	standard; DNA; 20 BP.
ID	AAZ98572		
AC	AAZ98572;		
AD			
DJ	19-JUN-2000	(first entry)	
DE	Human MAPK kinase 6 inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS# 101469.		
KW	Mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAPK; MAPK kinase 6; antisense;		
OS	sandwich assay; human; ss.		
PI	Homo sapiens.		
PJ	USG033910-A.		
PD	07-MAR-2000.		
PF	19-JUL-1999;	99US-00357073.	
PR	19-JUL-1999;	99US-00357073.	
PS	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.		
PT	Monia BP, Cowser LM;		
PP	WP1; 2000-269479/23.		
XX	Novel antisense oligonucleotides used for inhibition of Mitogen-activated		
XX	protein kinase kinase 6 expression.		
XX	Claim 11; Col 41; 33pp; English.		
CC	The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to a		
CC	nuclear acid encoding a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) kinase 6.		
CC	The antisense oligonucleotides are used to inhibit MAPK kinase 6		
CC	expression, and so are used to treat diseases mediated by MAPK kinase 6		
CC	expression. They may also be used to detect MAPK kinase 6, e.g. in		
CC	sandwich assays. Sequences AAZ9858-597 represent antisense oligos		
CC	inhibiting human MAPK kinase 6 mRNA		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;		
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred.No.1.1e+03;		
Matches	16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0		
Oy	3091 CTTGCCTTTCGGCTGTAGA 3108 		
Db	1 CTGCCCTTGACTGTAGA 18		
RESULT 1580			
AAC60532/c			
ID	AAC60532 standard; DNA; 20 BP.		
AC	AAC60532;		
AD			
DJ	31-JAN-2001	(first entry)	
DE	Human fra-1 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 109023.		
KW	Human; fra-1; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; cytostatic;		
KW	antiinflammatory; 2'-methoxyethyl wing; 2'-MOE wing; infection; cancer;		
OS	ss.		
PI	Homo sapiens.		
PJ	Synthetic.		
PP	US6124133-A.		
XX			

PD 26-SEP-2000.
 XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-00418641.
 XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-00418641.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Taylor JK, Cowart LM;
 DR WPI; 2000-601552/57.
 PT Novel antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length targeted to human fra
 PT -1 and which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of
 PT human fra-1, useful for modulating the expression of fra-1 in cells.
 XX Claim 3, Col 41, 38pp, English.
 PS
 CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
 CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding fra-1. The
 CC sequences may be oligodeoxyribonucleotides or chimeric oligonucleotides
 CC containing a central gap region consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides,
 CC which is flanked on both sides by 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings. The
 CC oligonucleotides have a phosphorothioate backbone and the cytidine
 CC residues in the 2'-MOE wings are 5-methylcytidines. The fra-1 antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of fra-1 in
 CC human cells or tissues. They can be used for diagnostic, therapeutic,
 CC prophylaxis and as research reagents and in kits. Use of the antisense
 CC compounds may also be useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 531 CGAGCCTGGGGCGCCT 548
 18 CGGCGCTGTGGGCGCCT 1
 Db
 RESULT 1581
 AAA60473
 ID AAA60473 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAA60473;
 AC
 XX 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Murine factor V PCR primer SEQ ID NO:51.
 DE
 XX Murine factor V; PV; activated protein C; APC; anticoagulant;
 KM activated protein C resistant factor V; thrombosis; screening;
 KM thrombophilia; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Mus sp.
 OS
 XX US6066778-A.
 PN
 XX 23-MAY-2000.
 PD
 XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746111.
 PF
 XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746111.
 PR
 XX 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746111.
 XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
 PA
 PI Ginsburg D, Cut J;
 DR WPI; 2000-410682/35.
 XX New transgenic mice expressing activated protein C resistant factor V and

PT factor V null transgenic mice useful for screening anticoagulants, as
 PT models for human thrombophilia and as models for testing in utero gene
 PT therapy protocols.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Col 35; 76pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes transgenic mice (I) and (II) containing
 CC modifications in the factor V gene, where (I) expresses an activated
 CC protein C (APC) resistant factor V and (II) lacks the ability to express
 CC wild-type factor V. The transgenic animals (I) and (II) are useful for
 CC screening compounds with anticoagulant activity. Methods from the present
 CC invention, and the transgenic animals, are also useful in providing
 CC models for human thrombophilia. These models are useful in providing
 CC insight into the basic regulatory mechanisms of blood coagulation and
 CC pathogenesis of human thrombosis. In addition, factor V null transgenic
 CC mice, especially pregnant females may be used as a model system to test
 CC in utero gene replacement therapy protocols. The present sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of murine factor V,
 CC which is used in an example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 3092 TTGCTTGGGCTGAGG 3109
 1 TTGCTGTGGGCTGATG 18
 Db
 RESULT 1582
 AA52673/C
 ID AA52673 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AA52673;
 AC
 XX 07-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Eosinophil activating peptide gene PCR primer #2.
 DB
 XX Eosinophil activation; human; allergy; eosinophilia; cancer;
 KM inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
 KM
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200032630-A2.
 PN
 XX 08-JUN-2000.
 PD
 XX 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028773.
 PF
 XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0111006P.
 PR
 XX (SEAR) SEARLE & CO G D.
 PA
 PI Dotson SB, Ma X;
 DR WPI; 2000-465041/40.
 XX
 XX Novel nucleic acids derived from activated eosinophil cells useful for
 PT treating allergic diseases such as asthma comprises a specific nucleotide
 PT sequence.
 PT
 XX Example 6; Page 124; 125pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a number of
 CC nucleotide sequences which encode proteins involved in the activation of
 CC eosinophils. Eosinophils are involved in immune reactions, and the genes
 CC amplified by this primer, and their proteins, provide possible targets
 CC for new drugs to combat diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis,
 CC atopic dermatitis, anaphylaxis, allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis,
 CC eczema, psoriasis, emphysema, leukemia, lymphomas, ovarian cancer,

CC pneumonia, immune disorders, some connective tissue disorders, and
 CC inflammatory conditions including septic shock, arthritis, nephritis,
 CC inflammatory bowel disease and Crohn's disease

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 230 CTGACCCCTGACCCCTCCT 247
 Db 20 CTGACCCCTTACCTCCTCT 3

RESULT 1583

AAC83120
 ID AAC83120 standard, DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAC83120;

DT 23-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Cell cycle regulatory gene related oligonucleotide SEQ ID 15.

XX Cell cycle regulation; corn; transgenic plant; cyclin; maize; soybean;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase; sunflower; sorghum; canola; wheat; alfalfa;
 KM cotton; rice; barley; millet; ss.

XX Zea mays.

PN WO200065040-A2.

PD 02-NOV-2000.

PF 13-APR-2000; 2000MO-US009975.

PR 22-APR-1999; 99US-0130849P.

PA (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.

PI Helentjaris TG, Hadden JF, Sun Y;

XX WPI; 2000-687333/67.

XX Nucleic acids useful for producing transgenic plants, preferably maize,
 PT with increased cell cycle gene activity, preferably activity of cyclin
 PT and/or cyclin-dependent kinase.

PS Disclosure; Page 94; 122pp; English.

XX Polynucleotide sequences AAC83101 - AAC83113 encode proteins AAB35794 -
 CC AAB35806 which are involved in regulating the cell cycle. The protein and
 CC DNA sequences have been isolated from Zea mays (corn), and the invention
 CC also includes oligonucleotides AAC83114 - AAC83119 which are related to
 CC the cell cycle polynucleotides. The cell cycle polynucleotide sequences
 CC are useful for producing transgenic plants such as maize, soybean,
 CC sunflower, sorghum, canola, wheat, alfalfa, cotton, rice, barley and
 CC millet with increased levels of cell cycle gene activity, such as
 CC activity of cyclin and cyclin-dependent kinases. The DNA sequences are
 CC also useful as probes for detecting deficiencies in the level of mRNA in
 CC screening for desired transgenic plants, for detecting mutations in the
 CC gene, for monitoring upregulation of expression or changes in enzyme
 CC activity in screening assays of compounds, for detecting any number of
 CC allelic variants, orthologs or paralogues of the gene, and site-directed
 CC mutagenesis in eukaryotic cells. The DNA sequences are also useful for
 CC recombinant expression of the encoded polypeptides and as immunogens for
 CC preparing and screening antibodies. A transgenic plant comprising an
 CC expression cassette including a cell cycle regulatory gene is useful for
 CC assaying enzyme agonists and antagonists, and as immunogens or antigens
 CC to obtain antibodies. The antibodies are useful in assaying expression
 CC levels of cell cycle regulatory proteins, for identifying and isolating
 CC nucleic acids from expression libraries, for identifying homologues of

CC polypeptides from other species, and for purification of the proteins

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4620 GGAGCAGTACGAGAGGT 4637
 Db 3 GGACGAGTACGAGAGAGT 20

RESULT 1584

AAC59853/c
 ID AAC59853 standard, DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAC59853;

DT 26-JAN-2001 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide probe for human DNA clone vp22.1.

XX Secreted protein; human; autoimmune disorder; multiple sclerosis; ulcer;
 KW systemic lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis; anaemia; stroke;
 KW hemetopoleis regulation; tissue regrowth; wound healing; haemophilia;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Shy-drager syndrome; cancer;
 KM contraceptive; infection; growth inhibition; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KM poriasis; probe; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN WO200055375-A1.

PD 21-SEP-2000.

PF 17-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007285.

PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124808P.

PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124916P.

PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149639P.

PR 01-OCT-1999; 99US-0157247P.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0167824P.

PR 15-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182711P.

PA (ALPH-) ALPHAGEN INC.

PI Valenzuela D, Yuan O, Hoffman H, Hall J, Rapiejko P;

XX WPI; 2000-638211/61.

PS Disclosure; Page 466; 493pp; English.

XX This invention relates to 59 human secreted proteins and the nucleotide
 CC sequences encoding them. Sequences AAC59788-C59846 and AAB34687-B34745
 CC represent the proteins and their encoding nucleotide sequences, and
 CC sequences AAB34746-B34771 represent fragments of the proteins. Probes for
 CC the DNA sequences are represented by sequences AAC59847-C59596. The
 CC proteins exhibit neuroprotective, dermatological, immunosuppressive,
 CC antiinflammatory, antianemic, noctropic, antiparkinsonian,
 CC cerebroprotective, haemostatic, vulnery, cytostatic, antiporiatic,
 CC antibacterial, virucide, and fungicide activity. The proteins and
 CC nucleotide sequences are useful as nutritional sources or supplements and
 CC in research. The proteins are useful for treating immune deficiency and
 CC disorders, which may be genetic or resulting from infections, autoimmune
 CC disorders such as multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus,
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, and for treating myeloid or lymphoid cell
 CC deficiencies such as anaemias by regulating haematopoiesis. The proteins
 CC are also useful in compositions for bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament

CC and/or nerve tissue growth or regeneration, for wound healing, tissue
 CC repair and replacement and in the treatment of wounds, incisions and
 CC ulcers. Other uses include in the treatment of central and peripheral
 CC nervous system and neuropathies such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 CC diseases and Shy-Drager syndrome, and mechanical and traumatic disorders,
 CC such as spinal cord disorders, head trauma and stroke. The proteins may
 CC also be used as a contraceptive, and for treating coagulation disorders
 CC such as haemophilias. The protein and nucleotide sequences with cadherin
 CC activity are useful for treating cancer. Other uses for the protein
 CC include for inhibiting the growth, infection or function of, or killing,
 CC infectious agents such as bacteria, virus, fungi and other parasites, for
 CC effecting bodily characteristics such as height, weight, hair colour,
 CC effecting biorhythms or cardiac cycles or rhythms, effecting metabolism,
 CC catabolism, anabolism, processing, utilization, storage or elimination of
 CC dietary fat, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors,
 CC effecting behavioural characteristics, providing analgesic effects and
 CC for treating hyperproliferative disorders such as psoriasis

SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1574 GGGGAGAGGCCAGCTGT 1591
 Db 20 GGGGAGAGTCTCCTGT 3

RESULT 1585
 ADC78542
 ID ADC78542 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADC78542;

XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PRO protein-related forward PCR primer SEQ ID 222.

XX antinflammatory; antitumor; cytostatic; antiproliferative; antiparkinsonian;
 KW neurotrophic; neuroprotective; vasotropic; chemotactic; angiogenic;
 KW neurotrophic; osteoprotective; antiaesthetic; antineuritic; antineuritic;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; cardiac; antidiabetic; cerebroprotective;
 KW thrombolytic; immunomodulatory; enterocolitis; Zollinger-Ellison syndrome;
 KW gastrointestinal ulceration; psoriasis; cancer; Parkinson's disease;
 KW Alzheimer's; ALS; neuropathy; dermal scarring; wound healing;
 KW nerve repair; thrombosis; bone; cartilage formation; angiogenesis;
 KW asthma; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disorder;
 KW atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; premature aging; AIDS;
 KW diabetes; stroke; gene therapy; transgenic; PRO; human; ss; primer; PCR.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200015796-A2.

XX 23-MAR-2000.

XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.

XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Chen J, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Hillan K, Pennica D, Wood W;

XX Yuan J;

XX WPI; 2000-271434/23.

PT Novel nucleic acids encoding secreted and transmembrane polypeptides with

PT homology, e.g. to growth and cancer-associated antigens.

XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 355bp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide.
 CC The polypeptides and polynucleotides of the invention may be useful as
 CC research tools and as therapeutics for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-
 CC Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration, psoriasis, cancer,
 CC Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, ALS, neuropathies, dermal
 CC scarring and wound healing, nerve repair, thrombosis, bone and/or
 CC cartilage formation, angiogenesis, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple
 CC sclerosis, inflammatory disorders, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury,
 CC infertility, premature aging, AIDS, diabetes complications and stroke.
 CC The molecules may also be utilized during gene therapy procedures and
 CC transgenic animal production. The current sequence is that of the PCR
 CC primer of the invention which was used to analyse the human PRO DNA of
 CC the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGCCCCCATGGGAG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGCCCCCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1586
 AAF72570
 ID AAF72570 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAF72570;

XX 24-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Human PRO polypeptide gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 222.

XX Human; PRO; dermatological; antiproliferative; cytostatic; antinflammatory;
 KW antiparkinsonian neurotrophic; neuroprotective; vulnery; cardiac;
 KW antiangiogenic; vasotropic; antiaesthetic; antineuritic; cancer;
 KW antiarthritic; antifertility; antidiabetic; antiviral; diabetes;
 KW ophthalmological; gene therapy; skin disease; gastrointestinal disorder;
 KW leukaemia; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000104311-A1.

XX 18-JAN-2001.

XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.

XX 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.

XX 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.

XX 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

XX 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.

XX 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.

XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.

XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.

XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.

XX 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.

XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028654.

XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.

XX 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.

XX 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.

XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,

XX Flivaroff B, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,

XX Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin I,

XX Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D,

PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2001-081051/09.
 XX
 PT Sixty one nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides which are useful in the
 PT treatment of skin diseases (e.g. psoriasis), cancers (e.g. lung squamous
 PT cell carcinoma) and neurodegenerative diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's
 CC disease).
 XX
 PS Example 36; Page 180; 393pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a primer which was used in the isolation of one
 CC of sixty one nucleic acids encoding novel secreted and transmembrane PRO
 CC polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides are useful for treating skin diseases
 CC (e.g. psoriasis), cancers (e.g. lung squamous cell carcinoma),
 CC gastrointestinal disorders (e.g. enterocolitis), neurodegenerative
 CC diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease), wound repair,
 CC cardiovascular disorders (e.g. endometrial bleeding angiogenesis,
 CC ischaemias such as coronary ischaemia, atherosclerosis), inflammatory
 CC disorders (e.g. asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis),
 CC infertility, AIDS and diabetes and retinal disorders such as retinitis
 CC pigmentosum. The PRO nucleic acids have applications in molecular
 CC biology, including use as hybridization probes, and in chromosome and
 CC gene mapping
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCATGGGCG 1228
 DB 2 GCAGGCCCATGGGCG 19
 XX
 RESULT 1587
 ID AAH50875/c
 XX AAH50875 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH50875;
 XX
 DT 23-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour associated cDNA PCR primer #20.
 XX
 KM Human; cancer specific gene expression; gene therapy; PCR primer;
 KM age related differential expression; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX MO200136685-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 17-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US031809.
 XX
 PR 17-NOV-1999; 99US-0166056P.
 PR 17-NOV-1999; 99US-0166106P.
 XX
 PA (NXY1-) NXY1S NEURO THERAPIES INC.
 XX
 PI Kroes RA, Moskal JR, Yamamoto H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-355647/37.
 XX
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecules differentially expressed in brain cancers,
 PT useful for ascertaining propensity of cell for malignant phenotype or
 PT ascertaining suitability of anti-neoplastic drug candidate.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 69; 82pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides the sequences of 184 cDNA fragments which

CC are differentially expressed in cancer cell depending on the age of the
 CC patient. They can be used to diagnose and identify treatments for
 CC cancers, particularly brain cancers such as haemangioblastoma, teratoma,
 CC haemangioma, glioblastoma, schwannoma, osteoma and pinealoma. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a cancer-associated cDNA of the
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2431 TTGAGCGATGAGAGCGG 2448
 DB 20 TTGAGCGCGTGAAGAGAG 3
 XX
 RESULT 1588
 ID AAF30884/c
 XX AAF30884 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF30884;
 XX
 DT 09-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mis-matched target of ODN-MGB-LF conjugate.
 XX
 KM ODN-MGB-LF; oligonucleotide; minor groove binder; latent fluorophore;
 KM hybridisation; detection; fluorescence; probe; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX MO200131063-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 26-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US029786.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-00428236.
 XX
 PA (EPOCH-) EPOCH BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX
 PI Dempsey RO, Afonina IA, Vermeulen NMJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-328656/34.
 XX
 PT Conjugate of oligonucleotide, minor groove binder and latent fluorophore,
 PT useful for detecting specific nucleic acids, e.g. for single-nucleotide
 PT mismatch discrimination.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 77; 105pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is that of an oligonucleotide (ODN) target of an ODN
 CC -MGB (minor groove binder)-LF (latent fluorophore) conjugate of the
 CC invention. It contains a single-nucleotide mismatch to the ODN moiety of
 CC the complex. MGBs bind in a non-intercalating manner to the minor groove
 CC of non-single-stranded DNA, RNA or their hybrids, while a LF binds
 CC similarly but in an intercalating manner, or lies in the minor groove, or
 CC is oriented in some other way to the DNA molecule by MGB, such that it
 CC becomes fluorescent (or its fluorescent properties change detectably).
 CC The conjugates are used as hybridisation probes and amplification primers
 CC for fluorescent detection of specifically hybridising sequences, for
 CC analysis or diagnosis, especially (real-time) PCR, for single-nucleotide
 CC mismatch discrimination, target or signal amplification, array-based
 CC assays and sequencing, including detection of double-stranded DNA by
 CC triplex formation. The present oligonucleotide was used to demonstrate
 CC that ODN-MGB-LF conjugates are able to discriminate between a perfectly
 CC matched hybrid and a hybrid containing a single-nucleotide mismatch
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4392 GCAGTGAAGACAAAGAA 4409

Db 19 GCAATTGAAAGAAAGAA 2

RESULT 1589

AAH56684 ID AAH56684 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAH56684;

XX DT 06-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Streptococcus pyogenes groEL antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:332.

XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; groE; groEL; groES; inhibitor; growth;

XX KW microorganism; *Bacteriella coli*; *Streptococcus pneumoniae*; diagnosis;

XX KW *Streptococcus pyogenes*; *Staphylococcus aureus*; *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*;

XX KW antibacterial; antiviral; antiproliferative; antisense therapy;

XX KW microbial infection; ss.

XX OS Streptococcus pyogenes.

XX PN M0200136625-A2.

XX PD 25-MAY-2001.

XX PF 20-NOV-2000; 2000WO-CA001347.

XX PR 18-NOV-1999; 99US-0166249P.

XX PA (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX PI Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;

XX WPI; 2001-355633/37.

XX PS Claim 3; Page 50; 110pp; English.

XX CC The present invention specifically claims AAH56368 to AAH56332 which are

XX CC antisense oligonucleotides to nucleotide sequences encoding groE. More

XX CC generally, antisense compounds (I) comprising antisense oligonucleotides

XX CC of 5-50 bases targeted to a nucleotide sequence encoding groEL (heat

XX CC shock protein (HSP)60 (GL) and groES (HSP10) (GS) gene from a

XX CC microorganism, where the antisense compound is complementary to GL or GS

XX CC expression of GL or GS, is claimed. (I) have antibacterial, antiviral and

XX CC antiproliferative activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and

XX CC for inhibition of expression of groES or groEL. (I) are useful for

XX CC inhibiting expression of GL or GS in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) are

XX CC also useful for inhibiting the growth of a microorganism, or inhibiting

XX CC the expression of GL or GS gene in a microorganism (a bacterial cell or a

XX CC virus) having a GL or GS gene which involves administering to the

XX CC microorganism or to a cell infected with the microorganism, (I). (I) are

XX CC also useful for treating a mammalian pathological condition mediated by

XX CC the microorganism which involves identifying a eukaryotic organism

XX CC having a pathological condition mediated by microorganisms having a GL or

XX CC GS gene and administering (I) such that the growth of microorganism is

XX CC inhibited. The antisense compounds are utilized for diagnostic,

XX CC therapeutic, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits, e.g., to

XX CC prevent or delay microbial infections in humans. They are also useful as

XX CC molecular weight markers. AAH56362 to AAH56367 and AAH56332 to AAH56854

XX CC represent PCR primers for groE sequences which are used in the

XX CC exemplification of the present invention. AAH56855 to AAH56870 represent

XX CC groE nucleotide sequence given in the present invention

SO Sequence 20 BP; 15 A; 4 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5395 AAAAATACAAAAGAA 5412

Db 3 AAAAATACAAAAGAA 20

RESULT 1590

AAH56270 ID AAH56270 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAH56270;

XX DT 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse PBPCK-cytosolic antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 113291.

XX KW Mouse; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy;

XX KW phosphoenol pyruvate carboxylase-cytosolic; PBPCK-cytosolic; infection;

XX KW inflammation; tumour formation; phosphothioate; ss.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX PN US6187545-B1.

XX PD 13-FEB-2001.

XX PF 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00486671.

XX PR 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00486671.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt J, Cowest LM;

XX WPI; 2001-190979/19.

XX PT Antisense compound capable of modulating the expression of phosphoenol

XX PT pyruvate carboxylase-cytosolic, useful for preventing or delaying

XX PT infection, inflammation or tumor formation.

XX PS Example 17; Col 45; 64pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to

XX CC 30 nucleobases in length that are capable of inhibiting the expression of

XX CC phosphoenol pyruvate carboxylase-cytosolic (PBPCK-cytosolic). The

XX CC antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of PBPCK-

XX CC cytosolic in cells or tissues. They are commonly used as research

XX CC reagents and in diagnostics, e.g., to elucidate the function of particular

XX CC genes. They are also useful for distinguishing between functions of

XX CC various members of a biological pathway and for research use. The

XX CC antisense compounds are also useful prophylactically, e.g., to prevent or

XX CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence

XX CC is a chimeric phosphothioate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOE wings and a

XX CC deoxy gap

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2199 CCAAGTCAGCATTGGG 2216

Db 3 CCAAGTCAGCATTGGG 20

RESULT 1591

AAH56375/c

ID	AAFP9375	standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX		
AC	AAFP9375;	
XX		
DT	12-JUN-2001	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #491.	
XX		
KW	Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;	
KW	immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;	
KW	fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;	
KW	infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.	
XX		
OS	Synthetic.	
PN	WO200122972-A2.	
XX		
PD	05-APR-2001.	
XX		
PF	25-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US026383.	
XX		
PR	25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.	
XX		
PR	27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.	
XX		
PR	23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.	
XX		
PA	(IOWA) UNIV IOWA RBS FOUND.	
XX		
PA	(COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.	
XX		
PI	Kriegel AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;	
XX		
DR	WPI, 2001-273485/28.	
XX		
PT	Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma	
XX		
PS	using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.	
XX		
PS	Claim 101; Page 48; 338pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune	
CC	response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic	
CC	acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an	
CC	immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory	
CC	nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich	
CC	(py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects	
CC	against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae	
CC	and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,	
CC	haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or	
CC	staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is	
CC	also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or	
CC	immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a	
CC	Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the	
CC	present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone	
XX		
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
QY		
DB	1133 CCCAATGGCCCTCGATG 1150	
	20 CCGAATGGCCCTCGATG 3	
RESUT	1592	
ID	AAFP9375	
XX		
AC	AAFP9375 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX		
AC	AAFP9375;	
XX		
DT	18-APR-2001	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Integrin-linked kinase 3'UTR targeted oligonucleotide #2.	
XX		

KW	Antisense; integrin-linked kinase; hIK; infection; tumour; inflammation; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US617723-B1.
XX	
PD	23-JAN-2001.
XX	
PF	26-OCT-1999; 99US-00428219.
XX	
PR	26-OCT-1999; 99US-00428219.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Bennett CF, Cowser LM;
DR	WPI; 2001-137069/14.
XX	
PT	Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human integrin-linked kinase, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases, e.g. tumors, associated with expression of the kinase.
XX	
PS	Claim 3; Col 45; 40pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 bases in length targeted to the 5' untranslated (UTR) region, the coding region or the 3' UTR region human integrin-linked kinase (hIK). The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of human hIK in human cells or tissues, in vitro. The oligonucleotides can be utilized for diagnostics, therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with the expression of hIK, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation and as research reagent
CC	
XX	
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20; Best Local Similarity 89.9%; Pred.No.1.1e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
DB	3077 AGGACTGCAAGACCTTG 3094 18 AGGACTGCAAGCTCTTG 1
RESULT 1593	
AAC97456	
ID	AAC97456 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAC97456;
XX	
DT	28-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human PRO272 PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:114.
XX	
KW	Human; angiogenesis-associated protein; PRO; endothelial cell growth; cardiac hypertrophy; cardiovascular disorder; endothelial disorder; angiogenic disorder; atherosclerosis; osteoporosis; hypertension; myocardial infarction; diabetic retinopathy; rheumatoid arthritis; Crohn's disease; psoriasis; endometriosis; ulcer, wound healing; cancer; Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's disease; stroke; drug screening; gene therapy; transgenic animal; PCR primer; ss.
KW	
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FN	WO200053753-A2.
XX	
PD	14-SEP-2000.
XX	
PF	05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX	
PR	08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX	
PR	12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.

PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020111.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028409.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
 XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Ferrara N, Gerber H, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kuo SS, Mark MR, Marsters SA,
 PI Peoni NF, Pictl RM, Watanabe CK, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2001-090793/10.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid for producing a PRO polypeptide, analyzing
 PT genetic disorders and treating cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic
 PT disorders, such as atherosclerosis, wounds or cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 25; Page 147; 293pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to novel human angiogenesis-associated proteins
 CC designated PRO proteins (AAB53064-B53097), and to nucleic acids encoding
 CC PRO proteins. The invention also relates to vectors and host cells
 CC comprising a PRO nucleic acid, the recombinant production of a PRO
 CC protein, PRO antibodies specific for a PRO protein, fusion proteins
 CC comprising a PRO protein, agonists or antagonists of a PRO protein, and
 CC compounds which inhibit the expression of a PRO gene. The invention
 CC additionally encompasses methods of identifying modulators of PRO
 CC expression or activity; diagnosing a cardiovascular, endothelial or
 CC angiogenic disorder, or a susceptibility to such a disorder by detecting
 CC mutations in a PRO gene, or the expression level of a PRO gene within a
 CC particular tissue; treating a cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic
 CC disorder via the administration of a PRO protein, PRO nucleic acid, or
 CC PRO agonist or antagonist; a retroviral gene therapy vector comprising a
 CC PRO nucleic acid; and methods of inhibiting or stimulating endothelial
 CC cell growth, cardiac hypertrophy or PRO-induced angiogenesis via the
 CC administration of a PRO protein, or an agonist or antagonist thereof. PRO
 CC nucleic acids, PRO proteins, antibodies against PRO proteins, PRO
 CC agonists and PRO antagonists may be used as therapeutic agents to treat
 CC cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders, such as
 CC atherosclerosis, osteoporosis, myocardial infarction, hypertension,
 CC diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, psoriasis,
 CC endometriosis, ulcers, wounds, cancer, Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's
 CC disease, or stroke. PRO nucleic acids are additionally useful in the
 CC recombinant production of PRO proteins, as hybridisation probes to screen
 CC libraries to isolate cDNAs with sequence identity to PRO proteins, to map
 CC genes encoding PRO proteins, to analyse genetic disorders, and in gene
 CC therapy. PRO nucleic acids can also be used to produce transgenic animals
 CC useful for the development and screening of potential therapeutic agents.
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the isolation of a
 CC cDNA encoding a PRO protein of the invention
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGCAG 1228
 DB 2 GCAGGCCCCCATGGCAG 19
 RESULT 1594

AAF76202/c
 ID AAF76202 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF76202;
 XX
 DT 05-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DR-alpha PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:68.
 XX
 KW Transgenic mouse; immunodeficient; tissue recipient;
 KW lymphocyte deficient; human cytokine; interleukin; IL-7; IL-6; SCF; LIF;
 KW stem cell factor; leukemia inhibitory factor; GM-CSF; M-CSF;
 KW granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor;
 KW macrophage-colony stimulating factor; human MHC class II; DR3;
 KW major histocompatibility complex; allergenicity determination;
 KW human monoclonal antibody generation; haematopoietic cell development;
 KW human immune system animal model; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200115521-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 30-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023971.
 XX
 PR 31-AUG-1999; 99US-0151688P.
 XX
 PA (GEMV) GENENCOR INT INC.
 PI Huang MA, Harding FA;
 XX WPI; 2001-169001/17.
 DR
 XX New transgenic mice, useful as non-human mammalian models of human
 PT disease, comprise recombination activation gene mutations and donor
 PT specific transgenes encoding cytokines.
 XX
 XX Example 4; Page 48; 68pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a transgenic immunodeficient recipient mouse
 CC which is capable of supporting the growth of donor cells. In the mouse,
 CC both alleles of a gene activated in early lymphocyte development are
 CC disrupted, causing it to lack mature B and T cells. In particular, both
 CC alleles of the recombination activation gene-2 (RAG-2) gene are
 CC disrupted, which in turn prevents VDJ recombination. The mouse also
 CC comprises donor (e.g., human) specific transgenes encoding the cytokines
 CC interleukin-7 (IL-7), stem cell factor (SCF), leukemia inhibitory factor
 CC (LIF), granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF),
 CC macrophage-colony stimulating factor (M-CSF), and IL-6, which enable it
 CC to support the growth of transplanted donor cells. In another embodiment
 CC of the invention, the mouse comprises DNA encoding the human major
 CC histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II DR3 molecule, where the
 CC transgene has naturally linked Drab and Dqab alleles. The transgenic
 CC mouse may be used as a model for determining the allergenicity of non-
 CC donor, e.g., non-human, macromolecules; to determine the effect compounds
 CC have on a human immune system; to generate fully human polyclonal or
 CC monoclonal antibodies to specific antigens; to determine whether
 CC humanised or other monoclonal antibodies will raise a response in a human
 CC immune system; to investigate the human cell mediated response to
 CC pathogens and other immunomodulatory compounds; and to determine the
 CC factors involved in regulating the development and function of human
 CC haematopoietic cells. The transgenic mouse supports the functional
 CC properties of human haematopoietic cells, unlike previous animal models
 CC which produce functionally impaired haematopoietic cells or are
 CC immunologically dysfunctional. In addition the transgenic mouse provides
 CC a unique model system which supports T cell development in a manner which
 CC more closely resembles normal ontogeny, as they possess CD4+ T cells in
 CC the periphery that exhibit MHC-restricted antigen-specific responses.
 CC Sequences AAF76193-AAF76204 represent PCR primers used to determine the
 CC presence of a YAC containing a 550kb segment of the human MHC class II
 CC region in murine embryonic stem (ES) cells

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2293 CTCAGAGACATGCGCTTA 2310
 19 CTCAGAGATCATGCGCTTA 2
 Db 19 CTCAGAGATCATGCGCTTA 2

RESULT 1595
 AAC92713
 ID AAC92713 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAC92713;
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human Nck-2 phosphothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:74.
 XX
 XX Human Nck-2; adapter protein; Nck adapter protein; hNck-beta; Grb4;
 KM signal transduction; SH2 domain; SH3 domain; src homology domain;
 KM integrin signalling; receptor tyrosine kinase signalling;
 KM growth factor receptor signalling; PINCH; v-Adl; Ras; Sos;
 KM transcriptional activation; cancer; tumour; leukaemia; breast cancer;
 KM expression inhibition; phosphothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US6155728-A.
 PN
 XX 26-DEC-2000.
 PD
 XX 19-NOV-1999; 99US-00444053.
 PF
 XX 19-NOV-1999; 99US-00444053.
 PR
 XX 19-NOV-1999; 99US-00444053.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 PI Ward DT, Cowsett LM;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-090480/10.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel antisense compound which inhibits expression of human nck-2 useful
 PT for treating disease or condition associated with expression of nck-2,
 PT and as research reagents, kits and diagnostics.
 PS
 XX Claim 1; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
 XX
 XX Sequences AAC92649-C92728 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human Nck-2 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
 CC Nck-2 mRNA, and were analysed for their effect on Nck-2 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Nck-2 (also known as Nck adapter protein,
 CC hNck-beta and Grb4), contains both SH2 and SH3 src homology domains and
 CC functions as an adapter protein in integrin-mediated and receptor
 CC tyrosine kinase-mediated signal transduction, particularly in growth
 CC factor receptor signalling. Moreover, Nck-2 participates in pathways that
 CC connect growth factor receptor signalling and integrin signalling via its
 CC interaction with PINCH, a LIM domain-containing adapter protein which is
 CC involved in integrin, growth factor and Wnt signalling pathways. Nck-2
 CC also interacts with EGF (epidermal growth factor) and PDGF (platelet-
 CC derived growth factor) receptors, inhibiting EGF- and PDGF-stimulated DNA
 CC synthesis in an SH2-dependent manner. Nck-2 is also able to interact with
 CC v-Adl, Ras and Sos proteins to induce transcriptional activation, and is
 CC therefore implicated in the development of cancer, particularly leukaemia
 CC and breast cancer. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for
 CC diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with Nck-2
 CC expression, such as leukaemia and breast cancer
 CC
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 4251 TGAGAGATCAGCTTCCA 4268
 3 TGAGAGATGCGCTTCCA 20
 Db 3 TGAGAGATGCGCTTCCA 20

RESULT 1596
 AAS05715/C
 ID AAS05715 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAS05715;
 XX
 XX 09-SEP-2004 (revised)
 DT
 DT 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DE
 DE 8-aminopurine substituted region of an RP-TFO.
 XX
 XX reverse phase triplex forming oligonucleotide; RP-TFO;
 KM protected nucleic acid sequence; PNAS; single nucleotide polymorphism;
 KM SNP; short tandem repeat; cancer; Factor V Leiden SNP; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 17
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Other= Hypoxanthine or Inosine"
 XX
 XX WO200132929-A1.
 PN
 XX 10-MAY-2001.
 PD
 XX 03-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030534.
 PF
 XX 03-NOV-1999; 99US-0163356P.
 PR 03-NOV-1999; 99US-0163416P.
 PR 21-DEC-1999; 99US-0171348P.
 PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216579P.
 XX
 XX (CYGB-) CYGENE INC.
 PA (OSTE/) OSTE C C.
 XX
 XX Oste CC, Ramberg ER;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-343488/36.
 DR
 XX
 XX Analyzing target nucleic acid sequences, useful for population genetics,
 PT drug development and diagnosing cancer, comprises hybridizing triplex
 PT forming oligonucleotide and probe to target sequence.
 PS
 XX Example 2; Page 66; 141pp; English.
 XX
 XX The sequence is a second reverse phase triplex forming oligonucleotide,
 CC RP-TFO (3' to the SNP) used to analyse Factor V Leiden SNP using the
 CC method of the invention. The invention relates to analysing target
 CC nucleic acid sequences comprising restricting isolated DNA, hybridizing
 CC at least one triplex forming oligonucleotide (TFO), adding a 3' to 5'
 CC exonuclease to form a protected nucleic acid sequence (PNAS) tail
 CC structure, hybridizing the captured structure with a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNP) identification probe and determining the SNP score.
 CC The methods can be used for analysing target nucleic acid sequences,
 CC especially genomic DNA sequences, to determine if they contain SNPs or
 CC short tandem repeats (STRs). The methods can be used to detect SNPs for
 CC use in population genetics, drug development, forensics, cancer, genetic
 CC disease research, genomic analysis, diagnostics and therapeutics in
 CC humans, plants and animals
 CC
 CC Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction to Feature Table Key

SQL Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5397 AAATACAAAAAGAAAAA 5415
DB 20 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 2

RESULT 1597
AAS21714/c
ID AAS21714 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAS21714;
DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE Mouse Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #17.

KM Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.

OS Mus musculus.
OS Synthetic.

PN W0200157059-A1.

PD 09-AUG-2001.

PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US002939.

PR 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-00496694.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze BE, Cowbert LM;

DR WPI; 2001-488863/53.

PT Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
PT treatment of cancer.

PS Example 18; Page 60; 120pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
XX oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
XX antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
XX suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
XX hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
XX a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
XX oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
XX oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
XX disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising
XX administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the
XX antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.
XX taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytokinesis or the
XX cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting
XX the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent
XX Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
XX Survivin, used in the method of the invention

SQL Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1466 GAGACTTATTTGGCCGAG 1483
DB 20 GAGCTGATTTGGCCGAG 3

RESULT 1598

AAH40964
ID AAH40964 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAH40964;
DT 17-AUG-2001 (first entry)

DE Primer SEQ ID 12 used to sequence dioxin gene.

KM Golden hamster; dioxin receptor; dioxin like substance;
KW sequencing primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN JP2001078782-A.

PD 27-MAR-2001.

PF 27-APR-2000; 2000JP-00127243.

PR 09-JUL-1999; 99JP-00196035.

PA (SUMO) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.

DR WPI; 2001-412348/44.

DE Dioxin receptor gene useful for determining a dioxin-like substance.

PS Example 3; Page 20; 23pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to a dioxin receptor gene which encodes a hamster
XX dioxin receptor, AAH40954 and AAB97388 respectively. The dioxin receptor
XX gene can be used for the determination of a dioxin-like substance.
XX Sequences AAH40959 - AAH40968 represent primers used to sequence the
XX dioxin gene of the invention

SQL Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 515 GAGCAGGATGCTGCGG 532
DB 2 GAGCTGAGCTGCTGCGG 19

RESULT 1599

ABS78020/c
ID ABS78020 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABS78020;

DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #204.

XX Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
XX tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
XX corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
XX rubellosis; Osler-Weber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
XX plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
XX angioblastoma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
XX scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.

OS Synthetic.

PN W0200253141-A2.

XX

PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX
XX Bratzler RL;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
XX
XX Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 28; 276pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubeosis, Osler-Weber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiodiroma,
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC acid of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1133 CCCAATGCGCTCTGATG 1150
DB 20 CCGAATGCGCTCTGATG 3
RESULT 1600
ABL38674/c
ID ABL38674 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABL38674;
XX
XX 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 34.
XX
XX Anticbody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
XX angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200197843-A2.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.
XX
XX 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
XX
XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
XX Weiner G, Hartmann G;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-154611/20.
XX
XX Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
PT

PT administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of
PT cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
PT developing cancer.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 103; 312pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
CC cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
CC of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
CC treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
CC cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
CC tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
CC cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin
CC cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
CC present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1133 CCCAATGCGCTCTGATG 1150
DB 20 CCGAATGCGCTCTGATG 3
RESULT 1601
ABT04911
ID ABT04911 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABT04911;
XX
XX 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human G protein coupled receptor hRUP31 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 59.
XX
XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; hRUP28; hRUP30; hRUP31;
XX hRUP32; hRUP33; hRUP34; hRUP35; hRUP36; hRUP37; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200242461-A2.
XX
XX 30-MAY-2002.
XX
XX 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044386.
XX
XX 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253404P.
XX 12-DEC-2000; 2000US-0253566P.
XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270266P.
XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270286P.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282032P.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282356P.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282358P.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282365P.
XX 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290917P.
XX 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309208P.
XX
XX (AREN-) ARENA PHARM INC.
XX
XX Chen R, Chu ZL, Dang HT, Lowitz KP, Pride C;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-566565/60.
XX
XX Novel endogenous and non-endogenous versions of G protein-coupled
PT receptor useful for identification of candidate compounds as receptor
PT agonists or antagonists for use as therapeutic agents.
PT

XX Example 6, Page 42; 84pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
CC several human G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs). These can be used in
CC the identification of candidate compounds as receptor agonists or inverse
CC agonists having applicability as therapeutic agents. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer used to isolate a GPCR coding sequence of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2921 TCTTCTCCGCTCAAG 2938
DB 3 TCTTCTCCGCTCAAG 20
RESULT 1602
ABT04910
ID ABT04910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT04910;
XX
DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human G protein coupled receptor hRUP31 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 58.
XX
KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; hRUP28; hRUP29; hRUP30; hRUP31;
KM hRUP32; hRUP33; hRUP34; hRUP35; hRUP36; hRUP37; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200242461-A2.
XX
PD 30-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044386.
XX
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253404P.
PR 12-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255366P.
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270266P.
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270266P.
PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282032P.
PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282356P.
PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282356P.
PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282356P.
PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0280917P.
PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309208P.
XX
PA (ARENA-) ARENA PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chen R, Chu ZL, Dang HT, Lowitz KP, Pride C;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-566565/60.
XX
PT Novel endogenous and non-endogenous versions of G protein-coupled
PT receptor useful for identification of candidate compounds as receptor
PT agonists or antagonists for use as therapeutic agents.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 42; 84pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
CC several human G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs). These can be used in
CC the identification of candidate compounds as receptor agonists or inverse
CC agonists having applicability as therapeutic agents. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer used to isolate a GPCR coding sequence of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2921 TCTTCTCCGCTCAAG 2938
DB 3 TCTTCTCCGCTCAAG 20
RESULT 1603
ABT04912
ID ABT04912 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT04912;
XX
DT 11-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human G protein coupled receptor hRUP32 PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 60.
XX
KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; hRUP28; hRUP29; hRUP30; hRUP31;
KM hRUP32; hRUP33; hRUP34; hRUP35; hRUP36; hRUP37; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200242461-A2.
XX
PD 30-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044386.
XX
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253404P.
PR 12-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255366P.
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270266P.
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270266P.
PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282032P.
PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282356P.
PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282356P.
PR 06-APR-2001; 2001US-0282356P.
PR 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-0280917P.
PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309208P.
XX
PA (ARENA-) ARENA PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chen R, Chu ZL, Dang HT, Lowitz KP, Pride C;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-566565/60.
XX
PT Novel endogenous and non-endogenous versions of G protein-coupled
PT receptor useful for identification of candidate compounds as receptor
PT agonists or antagonists for use as therapeutic agents.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 42; 84pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
CC several human G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs). These can be used in
CC the identification of candidate compounds as receptor agonists or inverse
CC agonists having applicability as therapeutic agents. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer used to isolate a GPCR coding sequence of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2921 TCTTCTCCGCTCAAG 2938
DB 3 TCTTCTCCGCTCAAG 20
RESULT 1604
ABK68290
ID ABK68290 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABK68290;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse HYPLI1 locus specific primer 186D21S #1.
XX
XX Mouse; primer; antilipaeamic; cardiant; hypotensive; anorectic; HYPLI1;
KM FCHL1; lipid disorder; familial combined hyperlipidaemia;
KM coronary artery disease; atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; cancer;
KM hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia; hypertriglyceridaemia; obesity; ss;
KM familial dyslipidaemic hypertension; syndrome X; insulin resistance;
KM hypercholesterolaemia; chromosome 3.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN W020020847-A2.
XX
XX 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028181.
XX
PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LM, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Lusis AJ;
PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-339808/37.
XX
XX Novel HYPLI1 and FCHL1 genes and their sequence variations associated
PT with lipid disorder and cancer, useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
PT treatment of lipid disorders.
XX
PS Claim 11; Page 76; 102pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of novel
CC proteins HYPLI1 or FCHL1 and to sequence variations within these genes
CC that have been shown to be associated with lipid disorders.
CC oligonucleotide probes that hybridise to the cDNA sequence are useful for
CC analysing the expression of FCHL1 by detecting the expression of the mRNA
CC transcript in the sample. A host cell transformed with the cDNA of the
CC invention is useful for producing the protein by recombinant means.
CC Pharmaceutical compositions based on the sequences of the invention are
CC useful for treating or preventing a lipid disorder associated with
CC expression of FCHL1 such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia, coronary
CC artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
CC hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, familial
CC dyslipidaemic hypertension, syndrome X, obesity, insulin resistance and
CC hypercholesterolaemia. The cDNA sequence is useful in the diagnosis or
CC prognosis of predileposition to lipid disorders and cancers, and also to
CC identify a molecule which enhances or decreases the HYPLI1 or FCHL1
CC activity. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide primer
CC specific for the mouse HYPLI1 locus of the invention. The mouse HYPLI1
CC locus is situated on chromosome 3
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3598 CAGGCTATCTCAAACTC 3615
XX |||||
DB 1 CAGGCTAACCCCAACTC 18
XX
RESULT 1605
AAD39520
ID AAD39520 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD39520;
XX

DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109313.
DE
XX
XX Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;
KM cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;
KM antisense therapy; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 6..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 13
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX W0200236743-A2.
XX
XX 10-MAY-2002.
PD
XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Cowbert LM;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-479759/51.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calreticulin,
PT useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with
PT calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 82; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise
CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful
CC for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.
CC It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition
CC associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
CC cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease, by
CC inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,
CC therapeutic, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also
CC used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound
CC targeted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the
CC antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE
CC gapper oligonucleotides
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3786 TGAGTATGTTGACAAAGA 3803
XX |||||
DB 1 TGAGGAAGTTGTCAAGA 18
XX

RESULT 1606
ABV73524/C
ID ABV73524 standard, DNA, 20 BP.
XX
AC ABV73524/
XX
DT 09-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer SEQ ID NO 2.
XX
KM Nerve damage; nerve; dendritic cell; neurotrophic; microglia; macroglia;
KM spinal damage; brain infarction; cerebroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200272144-A1.
XX
PD 19-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 12-MAR-2002; 2002WO-JP002310.
XX
PR 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00069123.
PR 02-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00338772.
XX
PA (UYKE-) UNIV KERO.
XX
PI Toda M, Kawakami Y, Toyama Y, Mikami Y;
PI WPI; 2002-723301/78.
XX
DR Remedies for treating nerve damages or nerve function failures
PT particularly spinal damage and brain infarction, containing e.g.
PT dendritic cells, Granulocyte Macrophage Colony Stimulating Factor and
PT Interleukin-12.
XX
PS Example 7; Page 19; 62pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to remedies for nerve damage or nerve function
CC failures, comprising substances secreted from dendritic cells, substances
CC that induce and proliferate dendritic cells, substances that activate
CC dendritic cells, substances that induce the expression of neurotrophic
CC factors in nerve tissues and substances inducing and proliferation
CC microglia and macroglia in nerve tissues or dendritic cells. The
CC remedies are or treating nerve damages or nerve function failures
CC particularly spinal damage and brain infarction. The remedies are stable
CC for long-term storage and easy to handle and can be prepared in large
CC amounts anytime. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer used in
CC examples of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1264 CTACAGCCCCACACAC 1281
DB 19 CTACAGCTTCACACAC 2

RESULT 1607
ABL45353/C
ID ABL45353 standard, DNA, 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL45353/
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human chromosome 21q22.1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2397.
XX
KM Human chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KM

KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2001321190-A.
XX
PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
PT Arraying genome clones.
XX
PS Claim 6; Page 52; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected results; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42857 to ABL4532 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 448 CACTGTTCTGCGCTGCC 465
DB 18 CACTGTTCTGCGCTGCC 1

RESULT 1608
ABN81300
ID ABN81300 standard, DNA, 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN81300/
XX
DT 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Ancylobacter formate dehydrogenase related PCR primer SEQ ID NO 7.
XX
KM Ancylobacter; formate dehydrogenase; enzyme; formic acid; industrial;
KM PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Ancylobacter aquaticus.
XX
PN WO200246427-A1.
XX
PD 13-JUN-2002.
XX

PF 04-DEC-2001; 2001WO-JP010569.
XX
PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00368838.
XX
XX (KANF) KANEKA CORP.
PA
XX Takaoka Y, Nanda H;
PI
DR WPI; 2002-500448/53.
XX
XX
PT Soil microorganism-originated formate dehydrogenase with e.g. specific
PT activity, broad and stable functioning temperature and pH ranges, which
PT is applicable in industrial production of formic acid.
PS
XX Example 4; Page 46; 51pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a formate dehydrogenase (ABB7565) with high
CC specific activity, a small Km value for formic acid and NAD, being stable
CC over a broad temperature range and a broad pH range, having a broad
CC functioning pH and temperature range and being suitable for industrial
CC production of formic acid. The dehydrogenase has specific activity, small
CC Km values for formic acid and NAD, which produces only formic acid
CC without accumulation of carbon dioxide in the system. The present
CC sequence is that of a formate dehydrogenase related PCR primer, useful in
CC examples of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4664 AGATGCGGAGCTGTTCA 4681
DB 2 AGACGCTGAGAGCTGTTCA 19
XX
RESULT 1609
ABK44397
ID ABK44397 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABK44397;
AC
XX 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human nuclear protein PCNA, PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Nucleic acid probe; gene engineering; medicine; onco-gene; PCR; primer;
XX ss; PCNA.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200202814-A1.
PN
XX 10-JAN-2002.
PD
XX 04-JUL-2001; 2001WO-JP005783.
PF
XX 05-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00204177.
PR
XX 26-APR-2001; 2001JP-00129603.
XX
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
PA
XX Mineno J, Melyanto E, Iehida N, Takeya T, Asada K, Kato I;
PI
DR WPI; 2002-179635/23.
XX
XX
PT Detection of nucleic acids, useful in gene engineering, biochemistry and
PT medicine, comprising a labeled polynucleotide probe partly hybridizable
PT with a polynucleotide moiety of a target nucleic acid..
XX
XX Example 1; Page 44; 51pp; Japanese.
XX

CC The invention describes a labeled polynucleotide probe that is partly
CC hybridisable with a polynucleotide moiety of a target nucleic
CC acid. The method discussed in the invention is useful for the detection
CC of nucleic acids in gene engineering, biochemistry and medicine. This
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of onco-genes
CC and associated with the polynucleotide probes discussed in the invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1739 TCTTCATCCTCGATGCTG 1756
DB 1 TCTTCATCCTCGATCTTG 18
XX
RESULT 1610
ABT12884
ID ABT12884 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABT12884;
AC
XX 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human RECQL gene antisense oligonucleotide #65.
XX
XX Human; antisense therapy; ss; RECQL; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
XX prematuration ageing; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; 2'-MOE;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200268590-A2.
PN
XX 06-SEP-2002.
PD
XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005225.
XX
XX 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00793807.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Watt AT;
PI
XX
DR WPI; 2002-750415/81.
XX
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding RECQL,
XX useful for modulating the expression of RECQL protein, or for treating a
XX disease or condition associated with the expression of RECQL, e.g.
XX cancer.
PT
XX
PS Example 15; Page 91; 138pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which inhibit
XX expression of the human RECQL gene. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
XX invention are useful for modulating the expression of RECQL protein and
XX in treating hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer and conditions
XX involving premature ageing). The antisense oligonucleotides of the
XX invention are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis
XX (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation).
XX The present DNA sequence represents an RECQL antisense oligonucleotide of
XX the invention. NOTE: The present DNA sequence contains a phosphorothioate
XX backbone, nucleotides 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
XX nucleotides
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 FH Key
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /+tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT 1..5
 FT /+tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT 1
 FT /+tag= c
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 4
 FT /+tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 6
 FT /+tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 7
 FT /+tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 10
 FT /+tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 13
 FT /+tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 15
 FT /+tag= i
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 16..20
 FT /+tag= k
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT 16
 FT /+tag= j
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 19
 FT /+tag= l
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT 20
 FT /+tag= m
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX
 PN WO200220551-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028202.
 XX
 PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00658679.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Popoff I, Wyatt JR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-329864/36.
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding E2F
 PT transcription factor 2, useful for treating a disease or condition
 PT associated with E2F transcription factor 2, e.g. hyperproliferative
 PT disorder, such as cancer.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 92; 120pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides, compounds
 CC and methods for modulating the expression of E2F transcription factor 2.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides specifically hybridize with and inhibit
 CC the expression of E2F transcription factor 2. They are useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of E2F transcription factor 2 and for treating

CC diseases or conditions associated with E2F transcription factor 2, such
 CC as hyperproliferative disorders, particularly cancer and developmental
 CC disorders. They may also be used as research reagents and diagnostics, to
 CC distinguish between functions of various members of a biological pathway
 CC and in the treatment of a disease or disorder which can be treated by
 CC modulating the expression of E2F transcription factor 2. The oligomeric
 CC compounds, particularly the antisense oligonucleotides may be used to
 CC modulate the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding E2F
 CC transcription factor 2, ultimately modulating the amount of E2F
 CC transcription factor produced. Sequences of the invention are also used
 CC in antisense therapy. The present DNA sequence is human E2F transcription
 CC factor 2 antisense oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This
 CC sequence is targeted to the coding region of human E2F transcription
 CC factor 2
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 576 GGAGAGCTGAAGAGCTT 593
 Db 19 GCAGAGCTGAAGAGCT 2
 RESULT 1614
 ABK71194
 ID ABK71194 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK71194;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #267.
 KW Human; mouse; HYPLIP1, FCHL1; familial combined hyperlipidaemia; cancer;
 KW lipid disorder; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN WO200220848-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028182.
 XX
 PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Lusis AJ;
 PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 DR WPI; 2002-329862/36.
 XX
 XX New mouse HYPLIP1 and human FCHL1 (familial combined hyperlipidaemia)
 PT genes and their sequence variations, useful for diagnosing, treating or
 PT preventing lipid disorders and cancers.
 PS
 XX Claim 11; Page 76; 102pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
 CC variation of a mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or a human FCHL1 (familial combined
 CC hyperlipidaemia) gene. The FCHL1 polynucleotide, the FCHL1 polypeptide or
 CC antibody immunoreactive to the FCHL1 polypeptide are useful for treating
 CC or preventing cancer associated with expression of FCHL1, as well as for
 CC treating lipid disorder. The mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or human FCHL1 gene are
 CC also useful for diagnosing or prognosing a predisposition to lipid
 CC disorder and cancer. ABK70902-ABK71303 represent mouse HYPLIP1, human
 CC FCHL1 coding sequences and PCR primers of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3598 CAGGCTAATCTCAAACTC 3615
 |||||
 1 CAGGCTAACCCTCAAACTC 18

Db

RESULT 1615
 AAD41867/C
 ID AAD41867 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD41867;
 XX
 DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide #1 used in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
 KW gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
 KW cancer; cardiant; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX

PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally phosphorothiate backbone"

FT modified_base 6
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 14 in the sequence
 listing"

FT modified_base 9
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 14 in the sequence
 listing"

FT modified_base 17
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 14 in the sequence
 listing"

FT modified_base 20
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is given as
 N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 14 in the sequence
 listing"

PN US6380368-B1.
 XX
 XX 30-APR-2002.
 PD
 XX 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
 PF
 XX 26-NOV-1991; 91US-00799824.
 PR 25-AUG-1992; 92US-00935444.
 PR 23-OCT-1992; 92US-00965941.
 PR 25-NOV-1992; 92US-00976103.
 PR 14-NOV-1994; 94US-00338352.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Froehner B, Wagner R, Maltenczi M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ,
 PI Puelo J;
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-535437/57.
 XX
 XX New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for
 PT treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions
 PT comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 6; Col 41-42; 106pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced
 CC ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers
 CC comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least
 CC one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least
 CC one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful
 CC for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex
 CC helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for
 CC treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to
 CC detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as
 CC cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of
 CC pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,
 CC cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections
 CC for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene
 CC therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5407 AAGAAAATGAAATTA 5424
 |||||
 19 AAGAAAATGAGAAA 2

Db

RESULT 1616
 AAD41869/C
 ID AAD41869 standard; RNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD41869;
 AC
 XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide #2 used in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; infection; cardiovascular disorder; immune reaction;
 KW gene therapy; virucide; cytostatic; antibacterial; antiinflammatory;
 KW cancer; cardiant; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX

PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Optionally phosphorothiate backbone"

FT modified_base 2..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
 given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
 sequence listing"

FT modified_base 6
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
 given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
 sequence listing"

FT modified_base 7..8
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
 given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
 sequence listing"

FT modified_base 16
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
 given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
 sequence listing"

FT		sequence listing"
FT	modified_base	9
FT		/+tag= e
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "5-(1-propylmethyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT		given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
FT		sequence listing"
FT	modified_base	11..16
FT		/+tag= f
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "5-(1-propylmethyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
FT		given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
FT		sequence listing"
FT	modified_base	17
FT		/+tag= g
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "5-(1-propylmethyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT		given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
FT		sequence listing"
FT	modified_base	18..19
FT		/+tag= h
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "5-(1-propylmethyl)-2'-deoxyuridine; This base is
FT		given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
FT		sequence listing"
FT	modified_base	20
FT		/+tag= i
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "5-(1-propylmethyl)-2'-deoxycytidine; This base is
FT		given as N in the sequence shown as SEQ ID NO: 16 in the
FT		sequence listing"
PN		
PN	US6380368-B1.	
PD		
PD	30-APR-2002.	
XX		
PP	12-FEB-1996;	96US-00599738.
XX		
PR	26-NOV-1991;	91US-00799824.
PR	25-AUG-1992;	92US-00935444.
PR	23-OCT-1992;	92US-00965941.
PR	25-NOV-1992;	92US-00976103.
XX	14-NOV-1994;	94US-00338352.
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
PI	Froehner B, Wagner R, Mattencio M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;	
PI	Pudlo J;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2002-535437/57.	
XX		
PT	New oligomers useful for binding to DNA duplex target sequence and for	
PT	treating e.g. diseases caused by viruses and inflammatory conditions	
PT	comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides.	
PS		
PS	Example 6; Col 41-42; 106pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present invention relates to novel oligomers which have enhanced	
CC	ability with respect to forming duplexes or triplexes. The oligomers	
CC	comprise at least three 3'-5' linked nucleosides or their salts. At least	
CC	one internucleoside linkage is not a phosphodiester linkage and at least	
CC	one nucleoside comprises a base. Sequences of the invention are useful	
CC	for binding to a DNA duplex target sequence via either CT or GT triplex	
CC	helix binding motif and in antisense therapies. They are also used for	
CC	treating diseases caused by viruses and for diagnostic applications to	
CC	detect viral infections, bacterial infections and diseases such as	
CC	cancers. The oligomers are also used as primers, in the treatment of	
CC	pathological conditions associated with inflammatory conditions,	
CC	cardiovascular disorders, immune reactions and bacterial infections and	
CC	for modulating target gene expression. They are also useful in gene	
CC	therapy. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the	
CC	exemplification of the invention	
XX		

SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Cy	5407 AAGAAAAATGAAATAA 5424
Dd	19 AAGAAAAATGAAGAAA 2
RESULT 1617	
AAS20650	
ID	AAS20650 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC	AAS20650;
XX DT	09-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE	Murine MPL receptor-human zalphall receptor sequencing primer ZC19572.
XX KW	Cytokine; zalphall ligand; zalphall receptor; NK cell progenitor;
KW	natural killer cell proliferation; T-cell proliferation;
KM	B-cell proliferation; anti-tumour response; immune system; MPL receptor;
XX	immunostimulant; cyclostatic; mouse; murine; human; sequencing primer; ss.
OS Mus sp.	
OS Homo sapiens.	
OS Synthetic.	
XX XX	US6307024-B1.
PN	
PD	23-OCT-2001.
PF	09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
PR	09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123547P.
PR	11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123904P.
PR	01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142013P.
PA	(ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
P1 Novak JE, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;	
P1 Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;	
DR MPI, 2002-040208/05.	
XX	
PT	New zalphall ligand polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
PT	stimulating proliferation, activation, differentiation and/or induction
PT	of inhibition of specialized cell function, or for stimulating an
PT	antigenic response.
PS	
XX	Example 1; Col 131; 105bp; English.
CC	The present invention relates to the isolation of a novel cytokine,
CC	zalphall ligand and the polynucleotide encoding it. The invention also
CC	gives the sequence for the zalphall receptor and the polynucleotide
CC	encoding it. The zalphall ligand polypeptide stimulates proliferation of
CC	natural killer (NK) cells or NK cell progenitors, the activation of NK
CC	cells, proliferation of T-cells, proliferation of B-cells stimulated with
CC	anti-CD4 antibodies, stimulates an antigenic response in a mammal, and
CC	reduces proliferation of B-cells stimulated with anti-IgM antibodies. The
CC	zalphall ligand polypeptide is also useful in preparing antibodies that
CC	bind to zalphall ligand epitopes. The zalphall ligand polynucleotides can
CC	be used as probes or primers to clone regions of a zalphall ligand gene,
CC	and in gene therapy. Zalphall ligand may also be used to identify
CC	inhibitors of its activity, to enhance the generation of anti-tumour
CC	responses with or without the infusion of donor lymphocytes, and to
CC	activate or stimulate the immune system. The present sequence represents
CC	a sequencing primer used to sequence DNA encoding a murine MPL receptor-
CC	human zalphall receptor chimera in the methods of the present invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

[illegible]

PN	US2003/003530-A1.	
XX	02-JAN-2003.	
PD		
XX	11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904011.	
XX		
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059113P.
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059115P.
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059117P.
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059119P.
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059121P.
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059122P.
PR	17-SEP-1997;	97US-0059124P.
PR	18-SEP-1997;	97US-0059263P.
PR	18-SEP-1997;	97US-0059266P.
PR	15-OCT-1997;	97US-0062125P.
PR	15-OCT-1997;	97US-0062128P.
PR	17-OCT-1997;	97US-0062287P.
PR	21-OCT-1997;	97US-0063486P.
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0062814P.
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0062816P.
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0063045P.
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0063120P.
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0063121P.
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0063127P.
PR	24-OCT-1997;	97US-0063128P.
PR	27-OCT-1997;	97US-0063327P.
PR	27-OCT-1997;	97US-0063329P.
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063541P.
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063542P.
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063544P.
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063549P.
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063550P.
PR	28-OCT-1997;	97US-0063564P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063535P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063704P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063732P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063734P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063735P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0064231P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0064238P.
PR	31-OCT-1997;	97US-0064103P.
PR	31-OCT-1997;	97US-0064109P.
PR	03-NOV-1997;	97US-0064248P.
PR	03-NOV-1997;	97US-0064809P.
PR	12-NOV-1997;	97US-0065186P.
PR	17-NOV-1997;	97US-0065446P.
PR	18-NOV-1997;	97US-0065563P.
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0066120P.
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0066364P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066453P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066466P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066516P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066770P.
PR	10-SEP-1997;	97US-0066772P.
PR	14-SEP-1998;	98MO-US0108624A.
PR	14-SEP-1998;	98MO-US0191777P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98MO-US019330P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98MO-US019437P.
PR	01-DEC-1998;	98MO-US025108P.
PR	08-SEP-1999;	99MO-US020594A.
PR	13-SEP-1999;	99MO-US020944A.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99MO-US021090A.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99MO-US021547P.
PR	05-OCT-1999;	99MO-US023089P.
PR	29-NOV-1999;	99MO-US028214P.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99MO-US028313P.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028301P.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028564A.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028565P.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030095P.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030911P.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030999P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018624.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663350.

XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Pilvaroff E, Rong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Klavin IJ;
 PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-370793/35.

DR New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO245 or
 XX PRO335), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. Alzheimer's disease,
 PT cancers, hemorrhage, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, cirrhosis, ischemia
 PT or strokes.

PS Example 36; Page 102; 482pp; English.

XX The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising
 CC the full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the American
 CC Type Culture Collection (e.g. ATCC Deposit No. 209258), or a sequence
 CC with at least 80% identity to a DNA encoding a PRO polypeptide comprising
 CC any of 61 sequences having 164-1119 amino acids fully defined in the
 CC specification. The PRO polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as
 CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are
 CC particularly useful for detecting or treating e.g. Parkinson's disease,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, inflammation, nephritis, wound healing, nerve
 CC repair, collateral blood vessel formation, cancers (e.g. colorectal
 CC cancer), haemorrhage (or reduce risk for haemorrhage), rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, diabetes, cirrhosis of the liver, fibrosis of the lungs,
 CC restenosis, dermal fibrotic conditions (e.g. keloids or scarring),
 CC ischemia, strokes, hypertension, heart attacks, atherosclerosis, or
 CC infertility in mammals (e.g. humans, dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep,
 CC pigs, goats, or rabbits) The PRO polypeptides are useful as targets for
 CC therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and diagnostic determination
 CC of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are also useful
 CC as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome identification. The PRO
 CC genes are useful as hybridisation probes, or for screening libraries of
 CC human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may also be used in gene
 CC therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. This sequence
 CC represents a novel human secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide
 CC associated primer

SQL Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 1228

Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 19

RESULT 1623

ACF03686 ACF03686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ACF03686;

DT 16-SEP-2003 (first entry)

DE Human DIO2 (type II iodothyronine deiodinase) PCR primer SEQ ID NO:24.

KW Human; bone and joint disease; antiarthritic; antirheumatic; osteopathic;
 KW antiinflammatory; arthritis deformans; chronic rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW synovial inflammation; arthritis; tennis elbow; DIO2;

KW type II iodothyronine deiodinase; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

PN WO2003022300-A1.

PD 20-MAR-2003.

PF 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009140.

PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00273914.

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00281472.

PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00300289.

PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00300347.

PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00300417.

PR 28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00303390.

PA (TAKA) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

XX HiKichi Y, Inazuka M, Yoshimura K;

XX WPI; 2003-313193/30.

PS Example 10; Page 146; 154pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes agents (A) for treating and preventing
 CC bone and joint diseases. (A) regulate the activity or expression of human
 CC proteins (I) which show increased expression in diseased bone and joint
 CC tissue e.g. DIO2 (type 2 iodothyronine deiodinase); ANKH (pyrophosphate
 CC transporter); SHOX2 (short stature homeobox 2); TASK4 (potassium ion
 CC channel protein); EphA3 (Eph receptor A3); and/or MMP16 (matrix
 CC metalloproteinase 16). (A) have antiarthritic, antirheumatic, osteopathic
 CC and antiinflammatory activities. (A) can be used for the prevention,
 CC treatment and diagnosis of diseases involving the abnormal formation or
 CC development of bone and cartilage (such as arthritis deformans), chronic
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, synovial inflammation, or localised arthritis (such
 CC as tennis elbow). The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human
 CC DIO2 (type II iodothyronine deiodinase), which is used in an example from
 CC the present invention

SQL Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2441 AGAAGGAGGAGTAAAC 2458
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 AGATGGGAGAGGCAAC 19

RESULT 1624
 ABX71630
 ID ABX71630 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
 AC ABX71630,
 XX 10-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO272 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 XX Human; PRO; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; enterocolitis;
 KM gastrointestinal ulceration; skin disease; ss; PCR; primer;
 KM abnormal keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; epithelial cancer;
 KM squamous cell carcinoma; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory disease;
 KM rheumatoid arthritis; asthma; multiple sclerosis; organ failure;
 KM atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect;
 KM premature aging; AIDS; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; cancer;
 KM diabetic complication; wound repair.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002132240-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-SEP-2002.
 XX
 XX 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909320.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063733P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066433P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.

(GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PA Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnayers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Klevavin IU;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-147434/14.
 XX
 XX
 XX New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in diagnosing or
 PT treating inflammatory diseases, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac
 PT injury, infertility, cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's
 PT disease.
 XX
 XX
 PS Example 36; Page 101; 473pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide having at least 80%
 CC amino acid sequence identity to: (a) any one of 61 fully defined amino
 CC acid sequences given in the specification (appearing as ABUS4347-
 CC ABUS4407); (b) an amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleotide sequence
 CC deposited under American Type Culture Collection (accession numbers
 CC listed in the specification); (c) any one of the PRO sequences which
 CC lacks its associated signal peptide; (d) an extracellular domain of the
 CC PRO polypeptide with its associated signal peptide; or (e) an
 CC extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide which lacks its associated
 CC signal peptide. Also include are the nucleic acids encoding the PRO
 CC polypeptides, vectors, host cells and anti-PRO antibodies. The PRO
 CC polypeptides and nucleic acids are useful in diagnosing or treating
 CC enterocolitis, gastrointestinal ulceration, skin diseases associated with
 CC abnormal keratinocyte differentiation, e.g. psoriasis or epithelial

CC cancers such as squamous cell carcinoma, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's
CC disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, inflammatory diseases, e.g.
CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma or multiple sclerosis, organ failure,
CC atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature
CC aging, AIDS, cancer, diabetic complications, or mutations in general. The
CC polypeptides are also useful for wound repair and associated therapies
CC concerned with re-growth of tissue. The nucleotide sequences may be used
CC as hybridisation probes in chromosome and gene mapping, or in generating
CC antisense RNA and DNA. PRO nucleic acids are also useful in preparing PRO
CC polypeptides, in assays to identify other proteins or molecules involved
CC in binding reaction, to generate transgenic animals or knockout animals,
CC which in turn are useful in the development and screening of
CC therapeutically useful reagents, for chromosome identification, and
CC tissue typing. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules are also
CC useful in gene therapy, and as molecular weight markers for protein
CC electrophoresis purposes. The anti-PRO antibodies may be used in
CC diagnostic assays for PRO, or for the affinity purification of PRO from
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The present sequence is a
CC PCR primer used to isolate a cDNA encoding a PRO polypeptide
XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.0; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Mismatches 2; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCGAG 1228

2 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCGAG 19

RESULT 1625

ACH06962 ACH06962 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACH06962;

DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO272 forward primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; abnormal bleeding; gynaecological disease; tumour;
XX hysterectomy; angiogenesis; coronary ischaemic condition; skin disease;
XX Gastrointestinal mucosa disorder; acute mucosal lesion; neuropathy; ALS;
XX Chronic mucosal lesion; abnormal keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis;
XX Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
XX uncontrolled cell growth; cancer; blood coagulation cascade; thrombosis;
XX haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding; angiogenesis; wound healing; asthma;
XX tissue repair; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; tissue typing;
XX ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003044839-A1.

PN 06-MAR-2003.

PD 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902903.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.

XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063466P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101517P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101530P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-010925108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000365.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000584.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065530.
 XX
 PA (GERT) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
 PI Filvaroff S, Fong W, Garber H, Gerlstein ME, Goddard A,
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavits IJ,
 PI Mather JF, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,
 DR WPI; 2003-492258/46.
 XX
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
 PT encoding them useful for treating abnormal bleeding involved in
 PT synecological diseases, skin diseases and neurodegenerative diseases.
 XX
 PS Example 36; Page 107; 478pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide. PRO317 is useful in
 CC diagnosing or treating abnormal bleeding involved in synecological
 CC diseases e.g. to avoid or lessen the need for hysterectomy. PRO317 may
 CC also be useful as an agent that affects angiogenesis and PRO317 is useful
 CC in anti-tumour indications or in treating coronary ischaemic conditions.
 CC PRO321 and PRO327 polypeptides are useful for treating disorders
 CC associated with the preservation and maintenance of gastrointestinal
 CC mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal lesions, skin diseases
 CC associated with abnormal keratinocyte differentiation (e.g. psoriasis).
 CC PRO317 polypeptide is useful for treating Parkinson's disease,
 CC Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies
 CC and disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer. PRO319
 CC polypeptide plays a regulatory role in the blood coagulation cascade.
 CC PRO346 polypeptides which serves as tumour specific antigens may be
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs. PRO269
 CC polypeptide is useful as an antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for
 CC haemorrhage as compared with heparin. PRO317 polypeptide is useful in
 CC treating endometrial bleeding angiogenesis. PRO287 polypeptides and
 CC portion have therapeutic applications in wound healing and tissue repair.
 CC PRO324 polypeptides are useful for treating asthma, rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC psoriasis and multiple sclerosis. The polypeptide and its nucleic acid
 CC are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC present sequence represents a human secreted/transmembrane PRO
 CC polypeptide PCR primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGCCCCCTCATGGCCAG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
 RESULT 1626
 ABT13531/C
 ID ABT13531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT13531;
 XX
 DT 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DS Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #59.
 XX
 KW PCR; primer; ss; liver regeneration; gene panel; expression profile;
 KW drug screening; drug development; hepatitis; liver transplantation.

XX
 OS unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200277222-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 13-MAR-2002; 2002MO-JP002372.
 XX
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00070940.
 XX
 PA (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 XX
 PI Yokoya F, Okutsu T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H,
 PI Sonaka I,
 DR WPI; 2003-018922/01.
 XX
 PT Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing
 PT expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver
 PT regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during
 PT cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 19; Page 62; 101pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression
 CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between
 CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is
 CC useful for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs
 CC for liver regeneration (e.g. when treating hepatitis, after
 CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer or hepatitis
 CC therapy). The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC invention
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4198 CTGCGCTTCATTCCTCCGTC 4215
 Db 19 CTGCGCTTCATTCCTGTC 2
 RESULT 1627
 ACC42234
 ID ACC42234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC42234;
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DS Human p45 NF-B2 related factor 2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:75.
 XX
 KW Intrinsic reporter; cell signalling; drug profile; toxicity screening;
 KW signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; neuropsychiatric disorder;
 KW chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003016327-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 14-AUG-2002; 2002MO-US025772.
 XX
 PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312230P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324855P.
 XX
 PA (MOUNT) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.

PI Sealfon S, Wurmback E, Yuen T;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-268296/26.
XX
XX New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different
PT nucleic acids coupled to the solid substrate in a different known
PT location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several
CC polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid
CC substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying
CC a gene(s) that is/are up-regulated by an agent; and (2) selecting a
CC candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the intrinsic
CC reporters of cell signalling are useful for high content drug profiling
CC and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of
CC genes that can be used in the initial stages of signal transduction
CC pathways. The intrinsic reporters of cell signalling are also useful for
CC identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or
CC diseases that are due to malfunctioning of one or more signal
CC transduction pathways, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,
CC chronic and acute pain, or gastrointestinal disorders. ACC42160 to
CC ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2549 GCCGTGTAGTGATGAGG 2566
DB 3 GCATGTTACGTGATGAGG 20
|||||
RESULT 1628
ACC42637/C
ID ACC42637 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACC42637;
AC
XX
XX 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX HLA Class II region DRA1pha gene PCR primer DRA1pha R.
DE
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; transgenic mouse; lymphocyte maturation; IL-3; IL-7;
KM cytokine; interleukin-3; interleukin-6; IL-6; interleukin-7; M-CSF; SCF;
KM macrophage-colony stimulating factor; stem cell factor; oncostatin M; OM;
KM granulocyte-colony stimulating factor; GM-CSF; LIF;
KM leukaemia inhibitory factor; HLA Class II region; DRA1pha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2003018744-A2.
PN
XX
XX 06-MAR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 05-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US024807.
PP
XX
XX 23-AUG-2001; 2001US-00938689.
PR
XX
XX (GEMV) GENENCOR INT INC.
PA
XX
XX Harding FA, Huang M;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-278650/27.
DR
XX
XX New recipient mammal, preferably a mouse, useful as a model of human
PT disease to assess efficacy of therapeutic or prophylactic treatments, or
PT for facilitating production of donor-specific functional immunity.
XX

PS Example; Page 47; 70pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new transgenic mouse, which comprises
CC a disruption in both alleles of a gene such that lymphocyte maturation
CC does not occur and exogenous cytokines. The cytokines are selected from:
CC interleukin-3 (IL-3), interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-7 (IL-7),
CC macrophage-colony stimulating factor (M-CSF), granulocyte-colony
CC stimulating factor (GM-CSF), stem cell factor (SCF), leukemia inhibitory
CC factor (LIF) and oncostatin M (OM). The gene disruption is in a gene that
CC modulated VDJ recombination e.g. a RAG gene. The gene is disrupted by
CC insertion of a transgene comprising major histocompatibility complex
CC (MHC, HLA) Class II DQ3 and DQ2 genes. The transgenic mouse is useful as
CC a model of human disease to assess efficacy of therapeutic or
CC prophylactic treatments, or to assess the antigenic potential of
CC compounds. The transgenic mouse is also useful for supporting donor
CC hematopoietic stem cells or facilitating production of donor-specific
CC functional immunity. PCR primers ACC42571-ACC42639 were used to generate
CC the transgenic mouse
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2293 CTCAGGAGCATGGCTTA 2310
DB 19 CTCAGGATCATGGGCTTA 2
|||||
RESULT 1629
ACCT0832
ID ACCT0832 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACCT0832;
AC
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Thiobacillus halogen-tolerant formate dehydrogenase PCR primer #4.
DE
XX
XX Halogen-tolerant formate dehydrogenase; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.
KM
XX
XX Thiobacillus sp.
OS
XX
XX WO2003031626-A1.
PN
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 09-OCT-2002; 2002WO-JP010460.
PP
XX
XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001JP-00312043.
PR
XX
XX (KANF) KANEKA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Nanda H, Takaoka Y;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-363368/34.
DR
XX
XX New halogen-tolerant formate dehydrogenase, useful as enzyme for
PT regeneration of coenzyme in enzymatic reductions, is derived from
PT Thiobacillus.
PT
XX
XX Example 4; Page 54; 102pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a novel halogen-tolerant formate
CC dehydrogenase (ABR56300) from Thiobacillus sp. The enzyme is useful in
CC industrial scale batch or continuous enzymatic reactions, including those
CC using immobilised enzyme or a membrane reactor. In particular, the enzyme
CC is efficient for the regeneration of coenzyme in enzymatic reductions,
CC especially of alpha-haloketones such as ethyl 4-chloroacetate, (1S)-
CC 3-chloro-2-oxo-1-benzylpropylcarbamid acid tert-butyl ester, 1-
CC (benzoyloxy)-3-chloro-2-propanone and 2-chloroacetophenone. The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the invention

CC also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective
CC gene. The sequences presented in ABX96017-ABX96378 are the genes
CC encoding, the primers amplifying and the probes detecting the PRO
CC polynucleotides of the invention
XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 1211 GCAGCCCCCATGGCAG 1228

Db 2 GCAGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1631

ACA05520
ID ACA05520 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACA05520;

XX 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Human secreted protein PRO272 forward primer.fl.

XX Human; gene therapy; mucosal lesion; ulcer; enterocolitis; skin disease;

KM psoriasis; cancer; lung cancer; colon cancer; nerve cell disease;

KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; Usher syndrome; angiodenesis;

KM atrophla areata; inflammatory disease; aschma; rheumatoid arthritis;

XX ischaemia; ss; primer; PCR.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003023054-A1.

XX 30-JUN-2003.

XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906742.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.

XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062486P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098033P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0098033P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-01019330.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101937.

PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0143698P.

PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0202094P.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0202109P.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0202154P.

PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0202189P.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0202821P.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0202831P.

PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0202831P.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0202856P.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0202856P.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0203095P.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0203091P.

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000356P.

PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004414P.

PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004P.

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841P.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007377P.

PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0008439P.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264P.

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710P.

PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328P.

XX 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350P.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,

PI Finkelshteyn E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gertlsen ME, Goddard A,

PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin J,

PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,

PI Williams PM, Wood WI,

XX WPI; 2003-331485/31.

XX

PT or PRO168, useful in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating

PT antisense RNA and DNA, and in treating cancer and Alzheimer's disease.

XX

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA Abhkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenoyers J, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
 XX PI Flvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
 DR WPI; 2003-417923/39.
 XX
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
 PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
 PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
 PS Example 36; Page 105; 469pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated, secreted and transmembrane
 CC polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide. The polypeptide is useful for
 CC identifying agonists or antagonists of the polypeptide, for preparing
 CC variants of the polypeptide, as molecular weight markers for protein
 CC electrophoresis purpose and the nucleic acid is useful for recombinantly
 CC expressing those markers. The polypeptide is also useful as therapeutic
 CC agent. PRO is useful in assays to identify other proteins or molecules
 CC involved in binding interaction. The nucleic acid is useful as
 CC hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generation of
 CC antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptide, for
 CC generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which in turn are
 CC useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful
 CC reagents, to construct hybridisation probes for mapping the gene which
 CC encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic
 CC disorders, in gene therapy, for chromosome identification, as chromosome
 CC marker, and for generating probes for polymerase chain reaction (PCR),
 CC Northern analysis, Southern analysis and Western analysis. PRO antibody
 CC is useful in diagnostic assays for PRO, e.g. detecting its expression in
 CC specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO
 CC from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The polypeptide or its
 CC antibody is useful for the preparation of medicament for treating
 CC conditions which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO
 CC antibody e.g. tumour. The polypeptide and the nucleic acid is useful for
 CC tissue typing. The polypeptide is useful for treating obesity, diabetes
 CC or hypo- or hyper-insulinemia and cardiac insufficiency disorders, for
 CC inhibiting tumour growth, enhances vascular permeability and immune
 CC response, for inducing regeneration of auditory hair cells and for
 CC treating hearing loss in mammals and for treating bone and/or cartilage
 CC disorders such as sports injuries and arthritis. The present sequence
 CC represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide PCR primer
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCATGCGCAG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCATGCGCAG 19
 RESULT 1633
 ABT43591/c
 ID ABT43591 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT43591;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX mAb2 PCR primer related to the class II cytokine receptor SJ2368.
 DE
 XX
 XX Class II cytokine receptor; SJ2368; autoimmune; inflammatory; cytostatic;
 KM allergic disease; septicemia; tumour; immunosuppressive; anti-allergic;
 KM antiinflammatory; ss; PCR; primer.
 PA
 XX

OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003031620-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-APR-2003.
 XX
 XX 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-JP010280.
 XX
 PR 02-OCT-2001; 2001JP-00306851.
 PR 12-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00204385.
 XX
 PA (MOCH) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.
 PA (KAZU-) KAZUSA DNA RES INST.
 XX
 PI Ohara O, Nagase T, Katou Y, Takahashi T, Ohkawa K, Shirakawa K;
 DR WPI; 2003-381719/36.
 XX
 XX
 XX Class II cytokine receptor SJ2368 and regulators of its activity and
 PT expression for treatment and diagnosis of autoimmune, inflammatory and
 PT allergic diseases and tumours.
 PS Example 7; Page 84; 188pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to the class II cytokine receptor gene SJ2368 and
 CC the encoded protein, derived from either a mouse or human origin.
 CC Agonists or antagonists of the cytokine receptor SJ2368 can be used for
 CC the treatment and diagnosis of autoimmune, inflammatory and allergic
 CC diseases, as well as for treating the effects of septicemia and for
 CC tumours. Accordingly, they can be described as having immunosuppressive,
 CC antiinflammatory, anti-allergic and/or cytostatic activity. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer related to the class II cytokine
 CC receptor SJ2368 cDNA of the invention
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1962 GTTCTCTGAGTCGACGAG 1979
 Db 18 GTTCTCTGAGCCGACTG 1
 RESULT 1634
 ABT43593
 ID ABT43593 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT43593;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX mAb3 PCR primer related to the class II cytokine receptor SJ2368.
 DE
 XX
 XX Class II cytokine receptor; SJ2368; autoimmune; inflammatory; cytostatic;
 KM allergic disease; septicemia; tumour; immunosuppressive; anti-allergic;
 KM antiinflammatory; ss; PCR; primer.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003031620-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-JP010280.
 XX
 XX 02-OCT-2001; 2001JP-00306851.
 PR 12-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00204385.
 XX
 PA (MOCH) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.
 PA (KAZU-) KAZUSA DNA RES INST.
 XX

PI Ohara O, Nagase T, Katou Y, Takahashi T, Ohkawa K, Shirakawa K;
XX WPI; 2003-381719/36.
XX
XX Class II cytokine receptor SU2368 and regulators of its activity and
PT expression for treatment and diagnosis of autoimmune, inflammatory and
PT allergic diseases and tumours.
XX
PS Example 7, Page 86; 188pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention relates to the class II cytokine receptor gene SU2368 and
CC the encoded protein, derived from either a mouse or human origin.
CC Agonists or antagonists of the cytokine receptor SU2368 can be used for
CC the treatment and diagnosis of autoimmune, inflammatory and allergic
CC diseases, as well as for treating the effects of septicemia and for
CC tumours. Accordingly, they can be described as having immunosuppressive,
CC antiinflammatory, antiallergic and/or cytostatic activity. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer related to the class II cytokine
CC receptor SU2368 cDNA of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1962 GTTCTCTGAGTCCGACG 1979
DB 3 GTTCTCTGAGCCGACGTG 20
RESULT 1635
ACAS4990
ID ACAS4990 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACAS4990;
AC
XX
DT 05-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel secreted and transmembrane protein associated primer #99.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; gene therapy; psoriasis;
XX enterocolitis; gastrointestinal ulceration; skin disease;
XX keratinocyte differentiation; epithelial cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX squamous cell carcinoma; Parkinson's disease; inflammatory disease;
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; asthma;
XX multiple sclerosis; organ failure; atherosclerosis; cardiac injury;
XX infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;
XX diabetic complication; wound repair; tissue re-growth; PCR; primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003017463-A1.
PN
XX
PD 23-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903640.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 19-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-01001824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-01019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-01019530.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-01019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109204P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-010925108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146225P.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-01462094.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-014621090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-014621547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-014623089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-014623214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-014623213.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-014623201.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-014623565.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-014623565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-014623565.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-014623565.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-014623565.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-014623565.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-014623565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-014623565.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-014623565.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-014623565.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-014623565.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-014623565.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-014623565.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-014623565.

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Batton DL, Ferrara N,
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin JF,
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-341586/32.
XX
XX
PT New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in diagnosing or
PT treating inflammatory diseases, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac
PT injury, infertility, cancer, AIDS, Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's
PT disease.
XX
XX
XX Example 36; Page 100; 473bp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes sixty one nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides
XX (secreted and transmembrane). The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids are
XX useful in diagnosing or treating enterocolitis, gastrointestinal
XX ulceration, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
XX differentiation, e.g. psoriasis or epithelial cancers such as squamous
XX cell carcinoma, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic
XX lateral sclerosis, inflammatory diseases, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
XX asthma or multiple sclerosis, organ failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac
XX injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, cancer,
XX diabetic complications, or mutations in general. The polypeptides are
XX also useful for wound repair and associated therapies concerned with re-
XX growth of tissue. The PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules are
XX also useful in gene therapy, and as molecular weight markers for protein
XX electrophoresis purposes. The anti-PRO antibodies may be used in
XX diagnostic assays for PRO, or for the affinity purification of PRO from
XX recombinant cell culture or natural sources. This sequence represents a
XX novel human PRO polypeptide associated primer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match . 0.3%; Score 14.0; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCGAG 1228
DB 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCGAG 19
RESULT 1636
ACD19825
ID ACD19825 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
ACD19825;
XX
DT 22-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human secreted / transmembrane polypeptide PRO272 forward primer.fl.
DE
XX Human; ss; PCR; primer; gene therapy; apoptosis; bleeding; tumour; ALS;
XX gynaecological disease; hysterectomy; angiogenesis; skin disease; cancer;
XX coronary ischaemic condition; gastrointestinal mucosa disorder; asthma;
XX mucosal lesion repair; keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis;
XX Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
XX neuropathy; blood coagulation cascade disorder; thrombosis; haemorrhage;
XX neurodegenerative disease; endometrial bleeding; wound healing;
XX tissue repair; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; tissue typing.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003027143-A1.
XX

PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX
XX PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906838.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064315P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Deanyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-417249/39.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them useful for treating abnormal bleeding involved in
PT gynecological diseases, skin diseases and neurodegenerative diseases.
XX
XX Example 36; Page 100; 467pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC polypeptide. The PRO polypeptides are useful for modulating biological
CC activity of a cell, in diagnosing or treating abnormal bleeding involved
CC in gynecological diseases e.g. to avoid or lessen the need for
CC hysterectomy, for treating angiogenesis, tumor, coronary ischemic
CC condition, disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance of
CC gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies, disease
CC related to uncontrolled cell growth (e.g. cancer), blood coagulation,
CC cascade disorders, neurodegenerative disease, thrombosis, haemorrhage,
CC endometrial bleeding, wound healing, tissue repair, asthma, rheumatoid
CC arthritis, multiple sclerosis. Nucleic acid encoding PRO polypeptides are
CC useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes and in
CC the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides,
CC for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals. The PRO
CC polypeptides and their nucleic acids are useful for tissue typing. PRO
CC antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of
CC sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for
CC PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and
CC for affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural
CC sources. The present sequence represents a human secreted and
CC transmembrane PRO polypeptide PCR primer
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1211 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCAG 1228
DB 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCAG 19

RESULT 1637
AAL61372
ID AAL61372 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX
XX AAL61372;
AC
AC 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DT
DT
XX Human FXR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 145319.
DE
XX Human; farnesoid X receptor; FXR; cardiovascular disease; gene therapy;
KM atherosclerosis; hypercholesterolemia; NR1H4; bile acid receptor; BMR;
KM retinoid X receptor-interacting protein 14; phosphorothioate backbone;
KM RIP14; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003044167-A2.
XX
XX 30-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 13-NOV-2002; 2002MO-US036691.
XX
XX 15-NOV-2001; 2001US-00002491.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Watt AT;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-468767/44.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating human farnesoid X receptor
PT (FXR) expression, useful for treating conditions associated with FXR in
PT human, e.g. cardiovascular disease, atherosclerosis or
PT hypercholesterolemia.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 74; 127pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of human farnesoid X receptor (FXR). FXR is
CC also known as NR1H4, retinoid X receptor-interacting protein 14 (RIP14)
CC and bile acid receptor (BMR). The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of human FXR in cells or tissues. It is
CC particularly useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition
CC associated with FXR in a human, e.g. cardiovascular disease,
CC atherosclerosis or hypercholesterolemia. The antisense compound is
CC useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research
CC reagents or kits. It is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence
CC is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human FXR DNA. This sequence
CC is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1865 TACTCCCGAGCATCT 1882
 |||||
 3 TATTCTCGAGCATCT 20

Db

RESULT 1638
 ACF39632
 ID ACF39632 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF39632;
 XX
 DT 29-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE MHC class II transactivator antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:35.
 XX
 KW Human; major histocompatibility complex class II transactivator;
 KW MHC class II transactivator; antisense modulation; immunosuppressive;
 KW antitubercial; antidiabetic; antirheumatic; antirheumatic; cytostatic;
 KW neurotropic; neuroprotective; immunostimulant; autoimmune disorder;
 KW MHC class II transactivator inhibitor; infection; transplant rejection;
 KW diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW multiple sclerosis; severe combined immunodeficiency disease;
 KW phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 KM
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages; all cytidine residues
 are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 XX
 XX WO2003050247-A2.
 XX
 XX 19-JUN-2003.
 XX
 XX PD 04-DEC-2002; 2002MO-US038616.
 XX
 XX PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0006366.
 XX
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX PI Bennett FC, Dobie KW;
 XX
 XX DR WPI; 2003-577294/54.
 XX
 XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating MHC class II transactivator
 PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating autoimmune disorders
 PT such as transplant rejection, Alzheimer's disease, or multiple sclerosis,
 PT or infection.
 PT
 XX
 XX PS Example 15; Page 83; 129pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases
 CC in length: (a) targets a nucleic acid molecule encoding major
 CC histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II transactivator, and
 CC specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid encoding the MHC class II
 CC transactivator, and inhibits the expression of MHC class II
 CC transactivator; or (b) specifically hybridises with at least an 8-
 CC nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 CC MHC class II transactivator. (I) has immunosuppressive, antitubercial,

CC antidiabetic, antirheumatic, antirheumatic, cytostatic, neurotropic,
 CC neuroprotective and immunostimulant activities, and can be used as an MHC
 CC Class II transactivator inhibitor. The MHC class II transactivator
 CC antisense oligonucleotides can be used for treating an animal having a
 CC disease or condition associated with MHC class II transactivator, e.g.
 CC autoimmune disorder or infection. The antisense oligonucleotides can be
 CC used for inhibiting the expression of MHC class II transactivator in
 CC cells or tissues. In particular, these diseases include transplant
 CC rejection, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, cancer, Alzheimer's disease,
 CC multiple sclerosis, or severe combined immunodeficiency disease. The
 CC antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as
 CC research reagents or kits. The present sequence represents a human MHC
 CC class II transactivator chimeric phosphorothioate antisense
 CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
 XX

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy 2184 CCTTGCCGAGCATCTCCA 2201
 |||||
 2 CCTTGCTCAGGCTCTCCA 19

Db

RESULT 1639
 ADB29427
 ID ADB29427 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB29427;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
 KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
 KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
 KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
 KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
 KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
 KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;
 KW cytoskeletal; virucide; anticoagulant.
 KM
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX PN US2003092002-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX PF 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902615.
 XX
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
 XX PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 XX PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
 XX PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 XX PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 XX PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 XX PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 XX PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 XX PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 XX PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 XX PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 XX PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063332P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063332P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065833P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005044.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00655350.
 XX

PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton Dv, Ferrara N;
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerliczen MB, Goddard A,
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Klisavin ID;
 PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams FM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-765473/72.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's
 PT disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal
 PT ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Usher
 PT syndrome.
 XX
 PS Example 36, Page 98; 46pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP, 3 A, 8 C, 7 G, 2 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 GY 1211 GCAGGCCCGCCATGGCGAG 1228
 |||||||
 DB 2 GCAGGCCCGCCATGGCGAG 19


```
RESULT 1640
AAD57571
ID AAD57571 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD57571;
AC
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PLSCR3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #196383.
DE
XX
XX Human; phospholipid scramblase 3; gene therapy; HuPLSCR3; MuPLSCR3;
XX PUSC3; neurodegenerative disease; hyperproliferative disorder;
XX autoimmune disorder; neuroprotective; immunosuppressive; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
PN MO2003048324-A2.
PD
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2002; 2002MO-US038521.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006972.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Double KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-569053/53.
XX
XX New compound, useful for preparing a composition for treating
XX hyperproliferative or autoimmune disorders, comprises a sequence targeted
XX to a nucleic acid encoding human phospholipid scramblase 3.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 78; 107pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is directed to compounds, particularly antisense
XX oligonucleotides, which are targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human
XX phospholipid scramblase 3 (also known as PUSC3, HuPLSCR3 and MuPLSCR3)
XX and which modulates the expression of phospholipid scramblase 3. The
XX compounds of the invention are useful for preparing compositions for
XX treating neurodegenerative diseases e.g. hyperproliferative or autoimmune
XX disorders. The invention is also used in gene therapy. The present
XX sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human PLSCR3 DNA
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2646 GCGTCTGTCGACGACA 2663
DB 3 GCAGCAGCTGCAGCCACA 20
```

```
RESULT 1641
ACD23043/c
ID ACD23043 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACD23043;
AC
XX 25-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human NEMO gene exon 3 forward PCR primer.
DE
XX
XX Human; PCR; ss; NF-kappaB essential modulator; nuclear factor kappa B;
XX inflammatory pigment; X-linked disorder; chromosome Xq28; NEMO;
XX immunomodulatory; dermatological; osteopathic; neuropathic; primer;
XX apoptosis-related disease; immune-system related disease;
XX blood vessel-related disease; skin defect; dental defect; osteopetrosis;
XX ophthalmologic defect; neurological defect.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003032055-A1.
PN
XX
XX 13-FEB-2003.
PD
XX
XX 22-MAY-2001; 2001US-00863049.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206223P.
XX
XX (KENN/) KENNRICK S J.
XX (WOFF/) WOFFENDIN H.
XX (MUNN/) MURNICH A.
XX (SMAH/) SMAHI A.
XX (ISRA/) ISRAEL A.
XX (POUS/) POUSTKA A.
XX (HEIS/) HEISS N.
XX (DURS/) D'URSO M.
XX (LEWI/) LEWIS R A.
XX (NELS/) NELSON D L.
XX (ARAD/) ARADHYA S.
XX (LEVY/) LEVY M.
XX
XX Kenrick SJ, Woffendin H, Munnich A, Smahi A, Israel A;
XX Poustka A, Heiss N, D'urso M, Lewis RA, Nelson DL, Aradhy S;
XX Levy M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-492063/46.
XX
XX Detection of necrosis factor-kappa B related medical condition in
XX organism, by obtaining sample from the organism, and analyzing the sample
XX for alteration in specified amino acid sequences.
XX
XX Claim 40; Page 20; 44pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nuclear factor-kappa B (NF-kappa B) related
XX medical condition in an organism being detected by obtaining a sample
XX from the organism, and analyzing the sample for an alteration in a the
XX nuclear factor kappaB essential modifier (NEMO) gene or protein sequence
XX (neither shown in the specification). The alteration results in
XX inactivation of NF-kappa B. Also included are treating or preventing NF-
XX kappa B related medical condition in an organism by administering the
XX NEMO protein to the organism and screening a test organism for a compound
XX for the treatment of NF-kappa B related medical condition (by
XX administering the compound to the organism, and assaying for an
XX improvement in the NF-kappa B related medical condition). e.g. The method
XX useful is for detecting NF-kappa B related condition, e.g. incontinentia
XX pigmenti (IP), apoptosis-related disease, immune-system related disease,
XX blood vessel-related disease, skin defect, dental defect, osteopetrosis,
XX ophthalmologic defect, or neurological defect, in an organism, i.e. human
XX including affected individual, carrier individual, or noncarrier
XX individual. The NEMO gene is located on chromosome Xq28, incontinentia
XX pigmenti being an X-linked disorder. Experiments in this study show
XX variations in exon 2, 10, 9 and particularly intron 3 to be linked to
XX familial incontinentia pigmenti The present sequence is a PCR primer used
```

CC to amplify an exon of the human NEMO gene
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1064 CAGTCTGGAGGAGCTGGG 1081
DB 18 CAGTGGAGGAGCTGGG 1

RESULT 1642

ADA18283
ID ADA18283 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADA18283;

DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW Gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW Keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW Cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW Anticlimbotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW Kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW Immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;
KW Cytoskeletal; viricide; anticoagulant.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003039971-A1.

XX 27-FEB-2003.

PD 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906646.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063341P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063455P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066349P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0068026P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098033P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US021058.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146232P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028310.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000365.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.

XX (CETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Aekhenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers I, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IO;
PI Metcher JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;

DR WPI; 2003-503392/47.

XX New secreted and transmembrane polypeptides useful for treating skin,
PT neurodegenerative diseases, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and
PT multiple sclerosis.

XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 471bp; English.

CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC polynucleotide of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.94; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGCGCG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCG 19

RESULT 1643

ACD66972
ID ACD66972 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACD66972;

AC 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO272 PCR primer #1.

KM Human, ss; PRO; secreted and transmembrane protein; inflammation;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis; atherosclerosis;
infertility; birth defect; premature aging; malignancy; cancer; stroke;

KM heart attack; hypertension; gastrointestinal ulceration;
KW Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; AIDS; cholesterol uptake;
XX wound healing; tissue repair; gene therapy.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003045693-A1.

PD 06-MAR-2003.

XX 11-JUL-2001, 2001US-00903749.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 08-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000355.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.

(GENTH) GENENTECH INC.

PA Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Rivierof E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 DR WPI, 2003-512316/48.

PT New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO245 or
 PT PRO168), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. cancers,
 PT atherosclerosis, infertility, stroke, AIDS or multiple sclerosis in
 PT mammals.

XX Example 36; Page 102; 476pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a
 CC sequence with at least 80% identity to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of
 CC 61 PRO (secreted and transmembrane protein) polypeptides appearing as
 CC ABO32756-ABO32816; or (b) any of 61 nucleotide sequences having 50-4053bp
 CC fully defined in the specification; or the full length coding sequence of
 CC any these 61 nucleotide sequences. Also included are the isolated PRO
 CC polypeptide (lacking its associated signal peptide or an extracellular
 CC domain of the PRO polypeptide, with or lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide), a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector (used to produce the PRO polypeptide), a chimeric
 CC molecule comprising the PRO polypeptide fused to a heterologous amino
 CC acid sequence, an anti-PRO antibody, detecting PRO245 or PRO168
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing any of these PRO
 CC or PRO168 polypeptide and modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC a cell expressing the PRO245 or PRO168 polypeptide. The PRO polypeptides
 CC or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors
 CC or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for diagnosing or treating
 CC e.g. inflammations, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC atherosclerosis, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, malignancy
 CC (e.g. cancers), strokes, heart attacks, hypertension, gastrointestinal
 CC ulcers, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, or AIDS in
 CC mammals. These are also useful for modulating cholesterol uptake in the
 CC body, and in wound healing or tissue repair. The PRO polypeptides are
 CC useful in drug screening. The PRO polypeptides are also useful as

CC molecular weight markers, or for chromosome identification. The PRO genes
 CC are useful as hybridization probes, or for screening libraries of human
 CC cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may also be used in gene
 CC therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The present
 CC sequence is an oligonucleotide (PCR primer or probe) used in the
 CC isolation of a PRO cDNA

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 1211 GCAGCCCCCATGAGCAG 1228

Db 2 GCAGCCCCCATGAGCAG 19

RESULT 1644

ADA38106/c

ADA38106 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADA38106;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

DE Antisense oligo CG51475-01-AS1 inhibits N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase.

XX CG51475-01-AS1; WNT-7B; N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase;

KM voltage-gated potassium channel; ion transport; Map3K8; thymidine kinase;

KM cell proliferation; tumour progression; cell migration; matrix invasion;

KM carcinogenesis; tumour progression; cell migration; matrix invasion;

KM cell differentiation; stress response; cytoskeletal; antiinflammatory;

KM cardiac arrhythmia; neurological disorder; epilepsy; interleukin 1b;

XX IL-1b; antisense; ss.

XX Unidentified.

OS Unidentified.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT Key 1.20

FT m8c_binding

PT /tag= a

PT /bound molecy= "N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase DNA"

PT /note= "Forms double stranded region with nucleotides 274

PT -255 of sequence in [seqid:2]"

XX WO2003070160-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX 27-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US038188.

XX 29-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334148P.

XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336572P.

XX 02-APR-2002; 2002US-00114153.

XX 02-APR-2002; 2002US-00114270.

XX 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00136826.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX Ju J, Huang C, Zhong H, Simons JF, Tallon BE, Chant JS;

PI Peyman JA, Smtneon G, Miller I;

DR WPI, 2003-697551/66.

XX New oligonucleotides, useful in treatment and diagnosis of e.g. tumors,

PT inhibit expression of six specific genes, e.g. the oncogene WNT-7B, by

PT RNA interference.

PS Claim 6; Page 44; 75pp; English.

XX This invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate

CC the expression of WNT-7B, N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase, the voltage-

CC gated potassium channel, ion transport, Map3K8 or thymidine kinase.

CC Specifically, the invention describes inhibiting cell proliferation by
CC modulating the function of oncology targets: H-Ras, Wnt-7B and
CC acetylglucosaminyltransferase. Small interfering RNA (siRNA) along with
CC the antisense compounds specifically hybridize to the target nucleic acid
CC molecules to inhibit gene expression. The Wnt proteins are secreted
CC ligands involved in embryogenesis and carcinogenesis, such that these
CC antisense oligos are useful for treating breast, gastric and colon
CC cancers. N-acetylglucosaminyltransferases are associated with tumour
CC progression, cell migration and matrix invasion, while Mapk8 regulates
CC cell differentiation and stress responses, such that antisense inhibitors
CC are cytostatic and antiinflammatory, and can be useful in cell
CC proliferative disorders. The voltage gated K channel maintains membrane
CC potential and modulates electrical excitability in neurons and can be
CC useful in the treatment of cardiac arrhythmias and neurological disorders
CC such as epilepsy. Thymidine kinase is important in DNA synthesis, and
CC antisense compounds can treat cell proliferation and modulate the
CC expression of interleukin 1b (Il-1b). Furthermore, antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention were designed to target H-ras and
CC interleukin 8 to inhibit their expression. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is the CG51475-01-AS1 oligo used to inhibit N-
CC acetylglucosaminyltransferase expression, in an exemplification of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3586 TCCCATGTCCTAGGCT 3603

Db 19 TCCCATGTCCTGCT 2

RESULT 1645

ACD83133 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ACD83133;

DT 22-SRP-2003 (first entry)

DE Human PRO PCR primer #100.

XX Human; PRO; primer; ss; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;

KW abnormal bleeding; gynaecological disease; hysterectomy; mucosal lesion;

KW coronary ischaemic condition; gastrointestinal mucosa; skin disease; ALS;

KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease; asthma;

KW Alzheimer's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; cancer;

KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; uncontrolled cell growth; PCR.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003044793-A1.

PD 06-MAR-2003.

XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903786.

XX 17-SRP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

XX 17-SRP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

XX 17-SRP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

XX 17-SRP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

XX 17-SRP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

XX 17-SRP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

XX 17-SRP-1997; 97US-0059184P.

XX 18-SRP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.

XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063466P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-006341P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009803P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0100824P.

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PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101933P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100943P.

PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.

PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 08-SRP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 13-SRP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565P.

PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004414P.

PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004P.

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841P.

PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007377P.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439P.

PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042P.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US065350.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX
PI Aekkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Flivarotti E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Klavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-521801/49.
DR
XX
PT New gene encoding for secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides,
PT useful for treating e.g. cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds,
PT cancers, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia, or
PT arthritis.
XX
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 476bp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
XX antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
XX at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
XX for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
XX polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
XX of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
XX polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
XX bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
XX heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
XX proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
XX stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
XX retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
XX cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
XX differentiating or chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
XX detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
XX tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
XX retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
XX hypoinsulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
XX arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
XX expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
XX are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
XX for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
XX cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
XX and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
XX animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
XX screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
XX genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
XX recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
XX The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
XX purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
XX those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
XX the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are

CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1211 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 19
XX
RESULT 1647
ACD99795/c
ID ACD99795 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACD99795;
XX
DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #481.
XX
XX Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
XX antitumor; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
XX psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US2003050266-A1.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
XX 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
XX (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
XX (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
XX Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-521815/49.
DR
XX
XX Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
XX allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
XX disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 21; 229pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
XX disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
XX developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
XX nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
XX useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
XX psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
XX inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
XX This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1133 CCCAATGGCCTTGATG 1150
 |||||
 Db 20 CCGATGGCCTCAAGATG 3

RESULT 1648
 ADAL5333
 ID ADAL5333 standard, DNA, 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADAL5333,
 XX
 DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #273.
 XX
 KW Mouse; PCR, primer; 89; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; variation; lipid disorder;
 KW allele; anti-lipid disorder; anti-cancer therapy; gene therapy;
 KW familial combined hyperlipidaemia; coronary artery disease;
 KW atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia;
 KW hypertriglyceridaemia; low density lipoprotein subclass B; LDL;
 KW familial dyslipidemic hypertension; syndrome X; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW obesity; insulin resistance; cancer; cytostatic; antilipemic;
 KW hypotensive; anorectic.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN US2003064372-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949428.
 XX
 PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213322P.
 XX
 PA (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
 PA (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
 PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
 PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
 PA (LUST/) LUSTIS A J.
 PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
 PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
 PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
 PA (WUCC/) WU C.
 XX
 PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lustis AJ;
 PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 DR WPI; 2003-540780/51.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a mouse or human familial
 PT combined hyperlipidaemia 1 gene having a variation that is associated with
 PT a lipid disorder, useful for identifying susceptibility to the lipid
 PT disorder.
 XX
 PS Claim 11; Page 40; 63pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated polynucleotides comprising mouse HYPLIP1
 CC cDNA sequence, mouse HYPLIP1 genomic DNA, or the homologous human
 CC familial combined hyperlipidaemia 1 (FCHL1) gene, where a variation in
 CC the sequence is associated with a lipid disorder. Also claimed is an
 CC isolated polypeptide comprising a variant form of the mouse HYPLIP1 amino
 CC acid sequence, or a variant form of a fully defined human FCHL1 amino
 CC acid sequence, where the variant is associated with the lipid disorder,
 CC an isolated polynucleotide having at least 12 contiguous nucleotides of
 CC the isolated polynucleotides, where the 12 contiguous nucleotides span
 CC the variation position, an isolated polypeptide comprising 4 contiguous
 CC amino acids of the encode polypeptides, where the 4 contiguous amino
 CC acids span the variation position, a kit for the detection of the FCHL1
 CC locus comprising, an isolated antibody, identifying susceptibility to a
 CC lipid disorder which comprises comparing the nucleotide sequence of the
 CC suspected FCHL1 allele with a wild-type FCHL1 nucleotide sequence, where
 CC the difference between the suspected allele and the wild-type sequence
 CC identifies a sequence variation of FCHL1 nucleotide sequence and a

CC pharmaceutical composition. Also disclosed is a transgenic animal which
 CC carries an altered HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 allele and a method for screening
 CC drugs for inhibition or restoration of FCHL1 gene function as an anti-
 CC lipid disorder or anti-cancer therapy. The polynucleotides, polypeptides
 CC and antibodies are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. gene therapy)
 CC a lipid disorder associated with expression of FCHL1, for diagnosis or
 CC prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder, and cancer and for
 CC treating a lipid disorder such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia,
 CC coronary artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
 CC hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, low density
 CC lipoprotein (LDL) subclass B, familial dyslipidemic hypertension,
 CC syndrome X, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity, insulin resistance and
 CC cancer. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
 CC part of the mouse HYPLIP1 locus.
 XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3598 CAGGCTAATCTCAACATC 3615
 |||||
 Db 1 CAGGCTAACCCTCAACATC 18

RESULT 1649
 ADAL42403
 ID ADAL42403 standard, DNA, 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADAL42403,
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR, primer; 89; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
 KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
 KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
 KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
 KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
 KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
 KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;
 KW cytostatic; vincide; anticoagulant.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003054401-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903520.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

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PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063702P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063722P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066344P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069455P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101933P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0113251P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113256P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146232P.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0062054P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0062109P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0062154P.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0062308P.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0062813P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0062813P.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0062830P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0062856P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0062856P.
PR 08-DEC-1999; 99US-0062856P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0062856P.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0062856P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0062856P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000414P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000584P.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737P.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843P.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042P.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710P.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328P.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350P.
XX

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PA (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Thomas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WT;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-755054/71.
XX
PT Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating Parkinson's disease,
PT Alzheimer's disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome,
PT psoriasis, epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva and gliomas, gynecological
PT diseases.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 479pp; English.
XX

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CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for hemorrhage as compared with
CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC intrauterine bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC polynucleotide of the invention.
XX

```

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 1211 GCAGGCCCATGCGCAG 1228
DB 2 GCAGGCCCATGCGCAG 19

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RESULT 1650
ACD23311
ID ACD23311 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACD23311;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO PCR primer #92.
XX
XX Human; PRO; primer; ss; Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; ALS;
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; cancer; viral infection; AIDS;
XX Usher's syndrome; haemorrhage; enterocolitis; Zollinger-Ellison syndrome;
XX gastrointestinal ulceration; congenital microvillus atrophy; psoriasis;
XX skin disease; endometrial bleeding; angiodenesis; ischaemic condition;
XX asthma; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; inflammatory disease;
XX atherosclerosis; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; stroke; PCR;
XX diabetic complication.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003064367-A1.
XX
XX 03-APR-2003.
XX
XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904485.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065166P.
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.

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PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098033P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146232P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030939.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003365.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyer J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Peng S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski EJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin DJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567176/53.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245 and PRO1868, useful for
XX treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic
XX lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.
XX
XX Example 36; Page 103; 477pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polynucleotides
XX encoding them. The polypeptides and polynucleotides are used for treating
XX diseases related to growth or survival of nerve cells such as Parkinson's
XX disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and
XX neuropathies, diseases related to uncontrolled cell growth such as
XX cancer, viral infections, Usher's syndrome, haemorrhage, enterocolitis,
XX Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration, congenital
XX microvillus atrophy, skin diseases such as psoriasis and epithelial
XX cancers, endometrial bleeding, angiodenesis, ischaemic conditions,
XX asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, inflammatory diseases,

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CC		atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, stroke and diabetic complications. The polynucleotides are also useful in chromosome and gene mapping. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention
XX	Sequence	20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Dy	Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Db	Matches	16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps
	1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCGAG 1228	
	2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCGAG 19	
RESULT 1651		
ID	AAD57279/c	
XX	AAD57279 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC	AAD57279;	
XX		
DT	06-NOV-2003 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human MIP3A DNA specific antisense oligo, ISIS 150693.	
XX		
KW	Macrophage inflammatory protein-3-alpha; MIP3A; antisense therapy; liver and activation-regulated kinase; IARC; CC chemokine ligand 20; small inducible cytokine subfamily A; SCYA20; inflammatory disorder; CIA20; psoriasis; irritable bowel syndrome; Crohn's disease; exodus 1; human; phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; ss.	
KM		
KX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT		/*tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base	1..5
FT		/*tag= b
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT	modified_base	16..20
FT		/*tag= c
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX		
PN	WO2003057142-A2.	
XX		
PD	17-JUL-2003.	
XX		
PP	17-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040426.	
XX		
PR	28-DEC-2001; 2001US-00033742.	
XX		
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
PX		
PI	Karrae JG, Condon TP;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2003-598310/56.	
XX		
PT	Novel oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acids encoding macrophage inflammatory protein-3-alpha and inhibiting expression of the protein, useful for treating psoriasis.	
PT		
TX	Claim 3; Page 104; 116pp; English.	
XX		

CC	(MIP3A). MIP3A is also known as small inducible cytokine subfamily A (Cys
CC	-Cys), member 20 (SCYA20), exodue 1, liver and activation-regulated
CC	kinase (LARC), CC chemokine ligand 20 (CCL20). The invention is useful
CC	for inhibiting the expression of MIP3A DNA in cells or tissues. It is
CC	useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC	with MIP3A such as inflammatory disorder, psoriasis, irritable bowel
CC	syndrome or Crohn's disease. The antisense compound is utilised for
CC	diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
CC	It is also used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
CC	antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human MIP3A DNA. This sequence is
CC	used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	
DB	
DB	2459 ATTCTAAATTCATCATAG 2476 19 ATTCATATTGCATCATAG 2
RESULT 1652	
ADA27343/C	
ID	ADA27343 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADA27343;
XX	
DT	20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human microsatellite M2_4_32 PCR primer #1.
XX	
KW	bs; primer; PCR; HLA-related research; HLA class II-associated disease;
KW	transplantation matching; recombination hot spot identification;
KW	linkage disequilibrium study; human; microsatellite.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003108940-A1.
PD	12-JUN-2003.
XX	
PB	06-DEC-2002; 2002US-00314405.
XX	
PR	15-NOV-2000; 2000US-00713616.
XX	
PA	(INOK/) INOKO H.
XX	
PI	Inoko H, Tamiya G, Matsuzaka Y;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-616782/58.
XX	
PT	New oligonucleotide primer capable of specifically hybridizing to a DNA
PT	having the sequence of the flanking regions of a microsatellite (e.g.
PT	M249), useful for HLA-related research, e.g. transplantation matching.
PS	Claim 4; Page 7; 20pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to an oligonucleotide primer capable of
CC	specifically hybridising to a DNA having the sequence of the flanking
CC	regions of a microsatellite selected from M2-4-9, M2-2-12, M2-3-
CC	11, M2-2-20, M2-2-21, M2-2-22, M2-2-23, M2-4-24, M2-4-26, M2-2-
CC	29, M2-2-32, M2-4-32, M2-4-33, M2-4-37, M2-3-22, M2-2-36, M2-5-11, M2-2-
CC	46, and M2-2-48. The primer is useful for determining the number of
CC	repeat units of the microsatellite cited above. The primer is useful in
CC	HLA-related research, such as genetic mapping of HLA class II-associated
CC	diseases, transplantation matching, population genetics, and
CC	identification of recombination hot spots as well as linkage
CC	disequilibrium studies. The present sequence represents the human
CC	microsatellite M2_4_32 PCR primer #1.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1900 ACCCAGCTCTGCAGAAC 1917
DB 18 ACCCAGATCTCCAGAAC 1

RESULT 1653
ADAL6682
ID ADAL6682 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADAL6682;
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW cytoskeletal; virulence; anticoagulant.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US200303969-A1.
XX
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904786.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018624.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028655.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005041.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
XX (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerltzen MB, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Kilavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D;
PI Williams FM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-503391/47.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides e-9. PRO187, which is a
PT member of the epidermal growth factor-8 (EGF-8) family of proteins,
PT useful for treating cancer.
XX
XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 471pp; English.
PS

CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC endothelial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC polynucleotide of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCATGGGCGAG 1228

Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19

RESULT 1654

ID ADA13111 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADA13111;

DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;

KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;

KM keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;

KW Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;

KM cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;

KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endothelial angiogenesis;

KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KM immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
XX cytostatic; virucide; anticoagulant.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003049622-A1.

PD 13-MAR-2003.

XX 14-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904956.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.

PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.

PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MC-US018824.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MC-US019177.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MC-US019330.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100888P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MC-US019437.

PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Batton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AJ, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IY;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tunnas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI, 2003-521802/49.

XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful for treating
 PT cancer, skin disorders, neurodegenerative diseases, and for lessening the
 PT effects of viral infection.

XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 473bp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
 CC additionally, diseases related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
 CC endothelial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library

CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP, 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1211 GCAGCCCCCAGGCGAG 1228

ADA1979 2 GCAGCCCCCAGGCGAG 19

RESULT 1655

ID ADA1979 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADA1979;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
 KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
 KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
 KW Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
 KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative diseases;
 KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
 KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
 KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
 KW cytoskeletal; virulence; anticoagulant.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003082540-A1.

XX 01-MAY-2003.

XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902634.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009803P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US0000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US0003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00655350.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Gidowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2003-755103/71.
 XX
 PT New PRO polypeptides useful for treating Parkinson's disease,
 PT enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal ulceration,
 PT Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and Usher syndrome.
 PS
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 468bp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
 CC for creating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
 CC additionally, a disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of vital
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for hemorrhage as compared with
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1,le+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGCAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGCCAG 19
RESULT 1656
ID ADAL7326
ADAL7326 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADAL7326;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; 89; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KW gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KW keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KW Alzheimer's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KW cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KW antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KW kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KW immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW cytoskeletal; virucide; anticoagulant.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003017498-A1.
XX 23-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908093.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059126P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063745P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063746P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063747P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063748P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063749P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066940P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098033P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028364.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030919.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Pflavroff E, Rong W, Garber H, Gertlisen MB, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Klavatin IJ;
PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-531434/50.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245 or
PT PRO1868, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in
PT generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy.
XX
XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 475bp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful

CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC polynucleotide of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 1228
|||
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 19

RESULT 1657

ADA42829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ADA42829;

20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
KM gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
KM keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
KM Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
KM cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
KM antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
KM kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
KM immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KM cytoskeletal; virucide; anticoagulant.

Homo sapiens.

XX US2003054351-A1.
PN 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062166P.
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062165P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-006593P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
XX 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
XX 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
XX 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
XX 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US0132108.
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
XX 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
XX 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
XX 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 23-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ahkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
 PI Pilvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,
 PI Metcher JP, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tunnas D,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-755052/71.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide, useful for
 PT tissue typing, treating Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, birth
 PT defects, cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 464pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumor specific antigens which may be
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumor drugs, and are also
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis

CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
 CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCG 19
 RESULT 1658
 ACDD5066/c
 ID ACDD5066 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACDD5066;
 XX
 DT 05-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide #71.
 XX
 KW Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW antiarthritic; antidiabetic; dermatological; hepatotropic; antiaslomatic;
 KW inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
 KW colitis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;
 KW multiple sclerosis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; hepatitis;
 KW antisense technology; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2003022848-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 02-APR-2001; 2001US-00824322.
 XX
 PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
 PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
 XX
 PA (BAKE/) BAKER B F.
 PA (BENNT/) BENNETT C P.
 PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
 PA (SHAN/) SHANAHAN W R.
 XX
 PI Baker BF, Bennett CP, Butler MM, Shanahan WR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-447433/42.
 XX
 PT Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease,
 PT Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering
 PT oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor
 PT alpha.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 18; 142pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in
 CC an individual, comprising administering to the individual an
 CC oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic

CC acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The
CC method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as
CC inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid
CC arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating
CC diabetes, pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, asthma,
CC and hepatitis in an individual. This sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of tumor necrosis factor
CC alpha (TNF-alpha)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1661 TCGCTGAGCTCATCGGAA 1678
DB 20 TCGCTGAGCTCATCGGAA 3
RESULT 1659
ACD05293
ID ACD05293 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD05293;
XX
DT 05-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide #296.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;
KW antiarthritic; antidiabetic; dermatological; hepatotropic; antiasthmatic;
KW inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
KW colitis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;
KW multiple sclerosis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; hepatitis;
KW antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003022848-A1.
XX
PD 30-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 02-APR-2001; 2001US-00824322.
XX
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186-
PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
XX
PA (BAKE/) BAKER B F.
PA (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
PA (SHAN/) SHANAHAN W R.
XX
PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-447433/42.
XX
DR
XX
XX Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease,
PT Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering
PT oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor
PT alpha.
XX
XX Example 24; Page 38; 142pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in
CC an individual, comprising administering to the individual an
CC oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The
CC method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as
CC inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid
CC arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating
CC diabetes, pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, asthma,
CC and hepatitis in an individual. This sequence represents an antisense

CC oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of tumor necrosis factor
CC alpha (TNF-alpha)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 739 ACCTGGAGCAGATGCGG 756
DB 2 ACCTGGAGCTAGATGAGG 19
RESULT 1660
ACD23673
ID ACD23673 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD23673;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO PCR primer #92.
XX
XX Human; PRO, primer; ss; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;
KW leukocyte homing; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; multiple sclerosis;
KW mucosal lesion; enterocolitis Zollinger Ellison syndrome; asthma; PCR;
KW antiasthmatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; neuroprotective.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003064923-A1.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905348.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-00918824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-01093177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-01093130.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0109437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0000219.
(GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PA Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deansyere L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filveroff B, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A;
PI Goddard RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IU;
PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI, 2003-567190/53.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
XX activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
XX antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
XX Example 36; Page 99; 471pp; English.
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides (secreted and

CC transmembrane polypeptides) and the polynucleotides encoding them. The
CC polypeptides are useful for detecting PRO polypeptides and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the polypeptides, where the
CC bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody. The bioactive
CC material causes the death of the cell. The polypeptides or antibodies
CC specific to the polypeptides are useful for modulating at least one
CC biological activity of a cell expressing the polypeptides. The
CC polypeptides are useful for treating disorders associated with leukocyte
CC homing such as asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and multiple
CC sclerosis, repair of acute and chronic mucosal lesions such as
CC enterocolitis and Zollinger Ellison syndrome and for identifying agonists
CC or antagonists of the polypeptides. The polynucleotides are useful as
CC hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generation of
CC antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptides and for
CC generating probes for polymerase chain reaction (PCR), Northern analysis,
CC Southern analysis and Western analysis. This sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGCGCAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCCCATGCGCAG 19
RESULT 1661
ADB95895
ID ADB95895 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADB95895;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse HYPLIP1 PCR primer #273.
DE
XX cytostatic; antilipemic; gene therapy; peptide therapy; HYPLIP1; FCHLI;
XX cancer; metabolic pathway; cellular mechanism; lipid disorder;
XX familial combined hyperlipidaemia; mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX US2003054418-A1.
FN
XX 20-MAR-2003.
PD
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949427.
PF
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX
XX (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
PA (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
PA (LUSI/) LUISIS A J.
PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
PA (WUC/) WU C.
XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Luisis AJ;
XX Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX WPI, 2003-695901/66.
XX Novel human FCHLI or mouse HYPLIP1 polypeptide, useful for drug
XX screening, peptide therapy of lipid disorder or cancer.
XX Claim 11; Page 38; 56pp; English.
XX

CC The invention describes an isolated polypeptide (I) comprising a variant
CC form of a mouse HYPLIPI polypeptide sequence (S1) or a human FCHL1
CC polypeptide sequence (S2), not given in the specification, where the
CC variant form is associated with cancer, or an amino acid sequence having
CC at least 65 % sequence identity to (S1) or (S2). A composition comprising
CC DNA encoding (I) is useful for treating or preventing cancer associated
CC with expression of FCHL1. FCHL1 gene or HYPLIPI gene and its product are
CC useful for the study of metabolic pathway and cellular mechanism to
CC identify other genes, receptors and relationships that contribute to
CC lipid disorder and cancer. FCHL1 gene or its fragments are useful in gene
CC therapy to increase the amount of the expression products of the gene for
CC the treatment of lipid disorder or cancerous cells. The sequence
CC variation of FCHL1 gene or HYPLIPI gene is also useful in the diagnosis
CC and prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder and cancer. Antisense
CC polynucleotide sequences are useful in preventing or diminishing the
CC expression of HYPLIPI or FCHL1 locus. This sequence represents a primer
CC used in the analysis of the mouse HYPLIPI gene.

XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3598 CAGGCTAATCTCAACTC 3615
DB 1 CAGGCTAATCTCAACTC 18
|||||
|||||

RESULT 1662
ADB36877/c
ID ADB36877 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB36877;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #491.
XX
KM ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
XX hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
XX (PETER/) PETERSEN D M.
XX (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-657977/62.
DR
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
XX nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 12; 221pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.

XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1133 CCGAATGCGCTCGAATG 1150
DB 20 CCGAATGCGCTCGAATG 3
|||||
|||||

RESULT 1663
ADB80922
ID ADB80922 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB80922;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Anorexia / life-style related diseases related primer, SEQ ID No 25.
XX
XX primer; lifestyle related disorder; anabolic activity; gene therapy;
KM cell therapy; eating disorder; obesity; diabetes; hypertension; se;
KM anorexia; PCR.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003055507-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 27-DEC-2002; 2002WO-IP013757.
XX
PR 27-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00397523.
XX
PA (SUMU) SUMITOMO PHARM CO LTD.
XX
PI Suguru E, Yamanaka M, Ichihara J, Taiji M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-618060/58.
DR
XX
PT Treatment for anorexia, eating disorders, obesity, diabetes and
PT hypertension by preventing expression or function of a polypeptide.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 48; 91pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel remedies for the treatment for anorexia
CC and lifestyle related disorders, comprising a substance that prevents
CC expression or function of a polypeptide having a 300 or 345 residue amino
CC acid sequence, given in the specification. The invention further relates
CC to a nucleic acid comprising a 1038 or 1324 nucleotide sequence, given in
CC the specification. The novel remedies have anabolic activity and can be
CC used to treat disorders by gene therapy or cell therapy. The remedies can
CC be used in the treatment of anorexia and lifestyle related disorders such
CC as eating disorders, obesity, diabetes and hypertension. This sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4770 GGAGAAGGCGACGCAAAA 4787
DB 1 GGAGAAGGCGACGCAAAA 18
|||||
|||||

RESULT 1664
ADB77748
ID ADB77748 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB77748;
XX

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 XX
 XX Human, PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
 KM Gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
 KM Keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
 KM cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
 KM antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
 KM kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
 KM immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; neurotropic; neuroprotective;
 KM cytoskeletal; viricide; anticoagulant.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003077654-A1.
 XX
 PD 24-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 10-JUL-2001, 2001US-00902759.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063411P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066465P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-00659425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-008026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030939.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663530.
 XX
 XX (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA
 XX Aeshkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers I, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Pilvaroff E, Rong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Klavich J;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-765399/72.
 XX
 XX New isolated secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, useful for treating
 PT diseases, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic
 PT lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.
 XX
 XX Example 36; Page 98; 467pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be

CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from
CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
CC polynucleotide of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCG 19

RESULT 1665

ID ADB74884 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC ADB74884;

XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane;
XX Gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; skin disease;
XX Keratinocyte differentiation; psoriasis; Parkinson's disease;
XX Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; neuropathy;
XX cell growth; cancer; tumour; viral infection; neurodegenerative disease;
XX antithrombotic agent; haemorrhage; endometrial bleeding angiogenesis;
XX kidney tissue; apoptosis; therapeutic; tissue typing;
XX immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; nontropic; neuroprotective;
XX cytoskeletal; virulence; anticoagulant.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003082542-A1.

PD 01-MAY-2003.

XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907979.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065936P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0113048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030939.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015284.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00655350.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deanoysers J, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Filvaroff E, Pong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-765412/72.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,
 PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in
 PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison
 PT syndrome.
 PT
 XX Example 36; Page 103; 475pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. PRO polypeptides are also useful
 CC for treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance
 CC of gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
 CC lesions, skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
 CC differentiation (e.g. psoriasis), Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
 CC diseases, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), neuropathies and
 CC additionally, disease related to uncontrolled cell growth, e.g. cancer.
 CC PRO polypeptides also serves as tumour specific antigens which may be
 CC exploited as therapeutic targets for anti-tumour drugs, and are also
 CC employed therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral
 CC infection. The PRO polypeptides can be also used in assays to determine
 CC if it has a role in neurodegenerative diseases or their reversal, as an
 CC antithrombotic agent with reduced risk for haemorrhage as compared with
 CC heparin, in treating other PRO-associated disorders, in modulating
 CC endometrial bleeding angiogenesis, and may also have an effect on kidney
 CC tissue. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the expression of
 CC genes which have a role in apoptosis. The polynucleotides are useful in
 CC molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library
 CC to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in
 CC chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA,
 CC for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or
 CC knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of
 CC therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis
 CC of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly
 CC expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins
 CC are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as
 CC therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic
 CC the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO
 CC polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful
 CC for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical
 CC staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in
 CC diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific
 CC cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from

CC recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be
 CC used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The
 CC sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO
 CC polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCATGCGCAG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCATGCGCAG 19
 RESULT 1666
 ADCC28530
 ID ADCC28530 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADCC28530;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
 KW hypotrichaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vlnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003059772-A1.
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-00909064.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063466P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063177P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063188P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063337P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063339P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066102P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0132963P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0143048P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
 PR 23-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
 PI Rivaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tunas D,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 DX WPI, 2003-540670/51.

XX
 PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
 PR encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an
 PR antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.
 XX
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 470pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCATGGCAG 1228
 CC |||||
 CC Db 2 GCAGGCCCATGGCAG 19
 CC
 CC RESULT 1667
 CC ADC39730
 CC ID ADC39730 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 CC AC ADC39730;
 CC AC ADC39730;
 CC DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 CC XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 CC DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 CC XX Human; PCR; primer; 58; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 CC KM

KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
 KW hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003059828-A1.
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 XX 13-JUL-2001, 2001US-00904553.
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062128P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063468P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
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 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064805P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0068425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088025P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104060P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 XX (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deanyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlsten ME, Goddard A,
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ,
 PI Macher JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,
 XX WPI: 2003-540675/51.
 DR Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
 XX encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an
 XX antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.
 PT
 PT
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222, 477pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the survival or proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,

CC hypoinulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1211 GCAGGCCCATGCGCAG 1228

Db 2 GCAGGCCCATGCGCAG 19

RESULT 1668

AD40244 ADC40244 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AD40244;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;

KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;

KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;

KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;

KM hypoinulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

KM arthritis; cardant; valvulnary; cytosatic; ophthalmological;

KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2003059829-A1.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905381.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063287P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063412P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063422P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063444P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.

PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066121P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-008026P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.

PR 13-OCT-1998; 98MO-US019437.

PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.

PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.

PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.

PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US022089.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.

PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003563.

PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.

PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

(GENTH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mather JP, Pan U, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 PI WPI; 2003-540676/51.

PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
 encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases, as an
 PT antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.

PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 473bp; English.

CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 CC hypoinsulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
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 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCATGGGCAG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 19

RESULT 1669

ADCC19068

ID ADCC19068 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADCC19068;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; 89; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinemia;
 KW hypoinsulinemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cyclostatic; ophthalmological;
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2003036061-A1.

XX 20-FEB-2003.

XX 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909204.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066346P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.
PR 21-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146232P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030939.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

(GERTH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Flavioff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillian KJ, Klavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI William PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-615762/58.

XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.

XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 476pp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides

CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
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CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
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CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
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CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
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XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 1228

Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 19

RESULT 1670

ADCC34368
ID ADCC34368 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADCC34368;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; 89; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
XX hypoparathyroidism; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;

KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003036094-A1.
 XX 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904820.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
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 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066456P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUN-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUN-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUN-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028213.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000365.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 XX
 XX (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Rivaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-615763/58.
 XX
 XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
 PT encoding them useful for treating cancers, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis,
 PT neurological diseases, and skin diseases.
 XX
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 478pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC hypotension, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC hypotension, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC hypotension, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and

CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO gene may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.0; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.le+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1211 GCAGGCCCGCATGGCAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCGCATGGCAG 19
RESULT 1671
ADCC9423
ID ADCC9423 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADCC9423;
AC
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KM hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cyostatic; ophthalmological;
KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003049676-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902736.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 02-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.

PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ahkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
 PI Fliavoff B, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerltgen ME, Goddard A,
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin ID,
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Ann Roy M, Stewart TA, Tamas D,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-565107/55.
 DR
 XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO234 (useful for treating
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and multiple sclerosis) and PRO187
 PT (useful for treating Alzheimer's disease, cancer).
 XX
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 451bp; English.
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis). In mammals, PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs. In chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCATGGGCG 1228
 DB 2 GCAGGCCCATGGGCG 19

RESULT 1672
 ID AD28954
 AD28954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AD28954;
 AC
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 XX
 XX Human; PCR; primer; 89; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocytes;
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinemia;
 KW hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 KW
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003049677-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907794.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-00981824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-01019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-01019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-01019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-02020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-02020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-02021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-02021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-02023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-02028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-02028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-02028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-02028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-02028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-02030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-02030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-02030919.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0203228.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavits IJ,
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-615797/58.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them useful for treating skin, neurodegenerative diseases,
PT antithrombotic agent and for inducing endothelial cell apoptosis.
XX
XX
XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 470bp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or

CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or PPA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides are useful for
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCATGCGCAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCATGCGCAG 19
RESULT 1673
ADCC40839
ID ADCC40839 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADCC40839;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; se; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PPA; chondrocyte;
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
XX hypoparathyroidism; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cyostatic; ophthalmological;
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003054400-A1.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX
XX

CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1211 GCAGCCCCCATGGCGAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGCCCTCATGGCCGAG 19
RESULT 1674
ADCI9496
ID ADCI9496 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADCI9496;
AC
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; 89; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003054441-A1.
PN
XX 20-MAR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905056.
PR
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US010262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.
PR 02-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Flvairoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin J;

PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI William PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-695902/66.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's disease,
PT attherosclerosis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, gastrointestinal ulceration,
PT Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
XX
XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 478bp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1211 GCAGGCCCGCAGGCGAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCGCAGGCGAG 19
RESULT 1675
ADCC3944
ID ADCC3944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADCC3944;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
XX hypoinulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytosolic; ophthalmological;
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003073077-A1.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905088.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065866P.
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065836P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
XX 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
XX 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-009803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100838P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-695953/66.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245 and PRO1868, useful for
PT treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic
PT lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and psoriasis.
XX
XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 476bp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re

CC -differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assays of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO gene may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGCGCAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 19
RESULT 1676
ADCI3014
ID ADCI3014 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADCI3014;
XX
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoparathyroidism; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytoskeletal; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2003073079-A1.
XX
XX PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX PF 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907575.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062486P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066366P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020554.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 XX
 PA (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DJ, Ferrara N,
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-743809/70.
 XX
 XX
 XX
 PT Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245
 PT and PRO1868, useful for treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
 PT disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies, diabetes and
 PT psoriasis.
 XX
 XX
 XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 473pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptide can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs. In chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to

CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCATGCGCAG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 19

RESULT 1677
 ADCl2466
 ID ADCl2466 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADCl2466;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hypotension; anorexia;
 KW hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003082541-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902713.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059126P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063466P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0104937P.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109310P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0202094P.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0202109P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0202154P.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0202308P.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0202821P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0202831P.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0202830P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0202856P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0202856P.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0202856P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0203091P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0203099P.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0200021P.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0200356P.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0200414P.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0200504P.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0200584P.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0200737P.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0200843P.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201404P.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0201264P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-02020710P.
 PR 18-AUG-2000; 2000US-02023328P.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-02025350P.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PA Ahkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 XX Pflavroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mether JF, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-743881/70.
 XX
 PT New secreted transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding
 PT the polypeptides, useful in gene therapy, in identifying chromosomes, as

PT chromosome markers, in generating probes and in tissue typing.
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 487bp; English.
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or PPA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes as well as for
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 1211 GCAGGCCCATGGGAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCATGGGAG 19
RESULT 1678
ADD05021
ID ADD05021 standard, DNA, 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD05021,
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KM Human; PCR; primer; 88; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;

KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PPA; chondrocyte;
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KM hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cycostatic; ophthalmological;
KM osteopathic; antithratic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104469-A1.
PD
XX 05-JUN-2003.
PF 17-JUN-2001; 2001US-00907652.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059283P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059286P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066456P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 23-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.

XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX WPI, 2003-801231/75.

PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,
 PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in
 PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison
 PT syndrome.

XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 474pp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing C-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 CC hypohsulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the

CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGGCCCATGGGCGAG 1228

Db 2 GCAGGCCCATGGGCGAG 19

XX RESULT 1679

XX ADG84334

XX ID ADG84334 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADG84334;

XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human papillomavirus type CP8034 detection oligonucleotide #2.

XX KW probe; human papilloma virus; HPV; detection; identification; ss.

XX OS Human papillomavirus.

XX PN EP1302550-A1.

XX PD 16-APR-2003.

XX PF 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.

XX PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.

XX (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.

XX PI Ian C, Lin R, You C, Huang H, Lee B, Lee H, Lin Y, Fan C;

XX PI Hsu H, Shin C, Yeh C, Kao Y, Pan C, Chan P;

XX PI WPI, 2003-432398/41.

XX Detector for identifying human papilloma virus subtypes, comprises
 PT carrier having two parts carrying first and second oligonucleotides that
 PT respectively hybridize with DNA contained in first and second subtypes of
 PT the virus.

XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 564; 221pp; English.

XX The invention comprises oligonucleotides for detecting and identifying
 CC subtypes of human papilloma virus (HPV) contained in a sample. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for simultaneously detecting
 CC and identifying subtypes of HPV. The present DNA sequence represents an

CC HPV detection oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX Sequence 20 BP, 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 2641 CTGACGCTGCTGCTGACG 2658
||| ||||| |||||
DB 2 CTACATCTGCTGCTGACG 19
RESULT 1680
ADD04027
ID ADD04027 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD04027;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-Fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypohinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulvovaginal; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antirheumatic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104381-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903823.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059164P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063546P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088036P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145638P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030919.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
XX Piliavoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
XX Godowski JC, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavitsin IJ,
XX Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-80126/75.
XX
XX Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's
XX PT disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal

PT ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, usher
PT syndrome.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 487bp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCGAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCGAG 19
RESULT 1681
ADD03603
ID ADD03603 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD03603;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human, PCR; primer; seq; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cariant; vulnery; cyrostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003108983-A1.
XX
PD 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902572.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064609P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109310P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146223P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028501.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030939.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.
 (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Abhkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Pilvaroff E, Rong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin LJ;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 PR WPI; 2003-801268/75.

PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,
 PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in
 PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison
 PT syndrome.

PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 472pp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or

CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs. In chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1;e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCGANGGGGAG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCCAG 19

RESULT 1682
 ADD20528/c
 ID ADD20528 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADD20528;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Oreochromis niloticus microsatellite primer SEQ ID NO.1163.

KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; fish; Salmo gaird;

KW Oreochromis niloticus; Atlantic halibut; microsatellite; cod;
 KW polymorphic site; seabass; salmonidae; tilapia; rainbow trout; halibut;
 KW detection; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Oreochromis niloticus.

XX WO2003060160-A2.

XX 24-JUL-2003.

XX 17-JAN-2003; 2003MO-IB000112.

XX 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349950P.

XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404200P.

XX (GENO-) GENOMAR ASA.

XX Lie O, Sletten A, Hoyum M, Lingaas F;

XX WPI; 2003-627388/59.

PT Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising single nucleotide
 PT polymorphism associated with fish, useful for forming PCR primers which
 PT are used for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in fish nucleic
 PT acids.
 XX Claim 18; SEQ ID NO 1163; 233pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising a
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) chosen from: (i) a nucleic acid of
 CC Salmo salar SNPs, Oreochromis niloticus SNPs or Atlantic halibut SNPs;
 CC and (ii) a nucleic acid having nucleotide sequence that hybridises to
 CC (i), or its complement under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.
 CC Also described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide (II) comprising at least
 CC 17 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence of *S. salar* SNPs, *O.*
 CC *niloticus* SNPs, *O. niloticus* microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod
 CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites, or their complement; (2)
 CC a primer pair (III) suitable for use in PCR, comprising two (II) capable
 CC of amplifying a nucleotide sequence chosen from *S. salar* SNPs and *O.*
 CC *niloticus* SNPs, *O. niloticus* microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod
 CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites; and determining (M1) the
 CC origin of fish sample comprising providing a parentage genotype database
 CC comprising a collection of candidate parent genotypes, where each of the
 CC candidate parent genotype represents a distinct origin, and comparing a
 CC sample genotype to the parentage genotype database, where a match between
 CC the sample genotype and one of the candidate parent genotype identifies
 CC the origin of the sample. (M1) is useful for determining the origin of
 CC a fish sample such as family salmonidae, *S. salar*, Tilapia, *O. niloticus*,
 CC rainbow trout, halibut, seabass and Atlantic cod. (II) is useful for
 CC detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising SNP in a sample, which
 CC involves contacting the sample containing nucleic acids with one or more
 CC (II) derived from nucleotide sequence of *S. salar* SNPs and *O. niloticus*
 CC SNPs, and identifying nucleic acid molecule comprising a polymorphic
 CC useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising a polymorphic
 CC sequence in a sample, comprising contacting the sample containing nucleic
 CC acids with one or more (II) which is derived from *O. niloticus*
 CC microsatellite, *O. niloticus* SNPs, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod polymorphic
 CC sites or seabass polymorphic sites, and identifying a nucleic acid that
 CC hybridises to (II). (III) is useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule
 CC comprising a microsatellite sequence in sample. The present sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3302 TAGACCTGCAGCAGAACCA 3319

DB 20 TAGAGCTGCACAGAACCA 3

RESULT 1683

AAD61218/c

ID AAD61218 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD61218;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168299.

XX Human Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;

XX Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;

KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;

KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX

PH Key

modified_base

1..20

Location/Qualifiers

/*tag= a

/mod_base= OTHER

/note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

methy1 cytidines"

FT modified_base

1..5

/*tag= b

/mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base

16..20

/*tag= c

/mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT

XX US2003114401-A1.

XX

XX

PD 19-JUN-2003.

XX

XX

PF 06-DEC-2001, 2001US-00003919.

XX

XX

PR 06-DEC-2001, 2001US-00003919.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX

XX

PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,

PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such

PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.

XX

XX

CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic

CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing

CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the

CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases

CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,

CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence

CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2110 CTGATGCAGCAGATGAAG 2127

DB 20 CTCTGCAGCAGATGAAG 3

RESULT 1684

AAD61896/c

ID AAD61896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD61896;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human Zalphal1 cDNA clone sequencing primer, ZC 19657.

XX Cytokine receptor; Zalphal1; cell proliferation; cell development;

KM splenic disorder; blood disorder; bone disorder; immune disorder;

KM haematopoietic; lymphoid; inflammatory; therapy; human; primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX

PN US6576744-B1.

XX

XX

PD 10-JUN-2003.

XX

XX

PF 23-SEP-1999; 99US-00404641.

XX

XX

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0100896P.

XX

PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123546P.

XX

PR 06-JUL-1999; 99US-0142574P.

XX

PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX

PI Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JB, Hammond AK;
 XX WPI; 2003-799829/75.
 XX
 PT Novel cytokine receptor Zalphall useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
 PT inflammatory, splenic, blood or bone disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Col 89; Opp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a cytokine receptor designated zalphall and its
 CC nucleic acid sequence. Zalphall protein is useful for detecting ligands
 CC that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of haematopoietic,
 CC lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo. Zalphall DNA is useful
 CC in identifying a region of the genome associated with human disease
 CC states. Zalphall protein is useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
 CC inflammatory, splenic, blood or bone disorders. The present sequence is
 CC a primer used for sequencing human Zalphall cDNA clone
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5157 CCTCTGCTGTGTCTCAG 5174
 Db 18 CCTCTGCTGTGTCTCAG 1
 RESULT 1685
 AAD61894
 ID AAD61894 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAD61894;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human zalphall cDNA clone sequencing primer, ZC 19572.
 XX
 KM Cytokine receptor; Zalphall; cell proliferation; cell development;
 KM splenic disorder; blood disorder; bone disorder; immune disorder;
 KM haematopoietic; lymphoid; inflammatory; therapy; human; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6576744-B1.
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 23-SEP-1999; 99US-00404641.
 XX
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0100896P.
 PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123546P.
 PR 06-JUL-1999; 99US-0142574P.
 XX
 PA (Zymo) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
 XX
 PI Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JB, Hammond AK;
 PT WPI; 2003-799829/75.
 DR
 PT Novel cytokine receptor Zalphall useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
 PT inflammatory, splenic, blood or bone disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Col 87; Opp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a cytokine receptor designated zalphall and its
 CC nucleic acid sequence. Zalphall protein is useful for detecting ligands
 CC that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of haematopoietic,
 CC lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo. Zalphall DNA is useful
 CC in identifying a region of the genome associated with human disease
 CC states. Zalphall protein is useful for treating lymphoid, immune,
 CC inflammatory, splenic, blood or bone disorders. The present sequence is

CC a primer used for sequencing human Zalphall cDNA clone
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5157 CCTCTGCTGTGTCTCAG 5174
 Db 3 CCTCTGCTGTGTCTCAG 20
 RESULT 1686
 ADE77574
 ID ADE77574 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADE77574;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DRB1*1130 probe designed to analyse the HLA-DRB polymorphic region.
 XX
 KM HLA-DRB; probe; ss; human; multiplexed elongation assay;
 KM enzymatic recognition;
 KM cystic fibrosis conductance transmembrane regulator; CFTF;
 KM human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genetic testing; carrier screening;
 KM genotyping; profiling; polymorphic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003034029-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033012.
 XX
 PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329427P.
 PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329428P.
 PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329619P.
 PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329620P.
 PR 14-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364416P.
 XX
 PA (BIOA-) BIOARRAY SOLUTIONS LTD.
 XX
 PI Li AX, Hashmi G, Seul M;
 PT WPI; 2003-393553/37.
 DR
 PT Concurrent interrogation of a number of polymorphic sites, useful for
 PT genetic testing, carrier screening, genetic profiling, and identity
 PT testing, comprises conducting a multiplexed elongation assay using
 PT probes.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 38; 143pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for the concurrent interrogation
 CC of a number of polymorphic sites in the presence of, and without
 CC interference from, non-designated polymorphic sites. Specifically, it
 CC comprises conducting a multiplexed elongation assay by applying one or
 CC more temperature cycles to achieve linear amplification of the target or
 CC a combination of annealing and elongation steps under temperature-
 CC controlled conditions. Furthermore, this detection method uses probe
 CC extension or elongation and relies on enzymatic recognition, a superior
 CC technique that no longer depends on differential hybridisation. The
 CC present invention describes probes and methods useful for identifying or
 CC detecting polymorphisms at one or more designated sites, such that they
 CC can identify mutations within the cystic fibrosis conductance
 CC transmembrane regulator (CFTF) or the human leukocyte antigen (HLA)
 CC genes. In addition, concurrent interrogation of a multiplicity of
 CC polymorphic sites is useful for genetic testing, carrier screening,
 CC genotyping or genetic profiling, and identity testing. This
 CC oligonucleotide is a probe designed to analyse the polymorphic region of

CC the HLA-DRB gene of the invention.
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 556 TACTTGAGTTCCTGAAG 573
1 TTCTTGAGTTCCTTAAG 18
DB
RESULT 1687
ADE34855
ID ADE34855 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE34855;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PPA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hypervitaminosis A;
KW hypovitaminosis A; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003077583-A1.
XX
PD 24-APR-2003.
XX
PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905075.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063046P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065894P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 26-NOV-1997; 97US-0066480P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019300.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US021108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021900.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US0665350.
XX
PA (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Flaviraffi E, Fong W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin J;
PI Methner JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-777194/73.
PT New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO245 and PRO168, useful for
treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic

PR 19-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357928P.
 PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358608P.
 PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359860P.
 PR 25-APR-2002; 2002US-0375579P.
 PR 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-0013858P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381666P.
 PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387002P.
 PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393285P.
 PR 07-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401825P.
 XX
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 PI Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Casman SJ, Gorman L, Ji W, Kekuda R,
 PI Li L, Padigaru M, Paturajan M, Pena CE, Shenoy SG, Shimkees RA;
 PI Stone DJ, Taupier RJ;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-748127/70.
 DR
 XX
 XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
 PT preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g.
 PT osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
 PT asthma, or infections.
 XX
 XX Example C; SEQ ID NO 86; 234pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes an isolated polypeptide (I) comprising:
 CC (a) any of the 34 fully defined sequences (P) (see SEQ ID NO:2n, where n
 CC is an integer between 1 and 34); (b) a mature form of (a); or (c) a
 CC sequence that is at least 95% identical to (P), or having one or more
 CC conservative amino acid substitutions in. (I) can be encoded by a nucleic
 CC acid molecule (II), where the sequence is selected from the group
 CC consisting of SEQ ID NO:2(n-1). (I) and (II) have antidiabetic,
 CC anorectic, antiarthritic, hypotensive, antihypertensive, anorectic,
 CC virucide, antibacterial, fungicide, protozoacide, antihelminthic,
 CC neurotropic, neuroprotective, antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant,
 CC osteopathic, antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, dermatological,
 CC antisthmatic, antidiabetic, vulnerary and antiangiogenic activities, and
 CC can be used in gene therapy. The polypeptides (I), nucleic acid molecules
 CC (II) and antibodies that immunospecifically bind (I), can be used in the
 CC manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a
 CC human disease. They are useful for treating, preventing or diagnosing
 CC diseases such as metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity, infectious diseases
 CC (viral, bacterial, fungal, helminthic, and protozoal), anorexia, cancer,
 CC cardiovascular diseases (hypertension, atherosclerosis),
 CC neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
 CC epilepsy, immune disorders (osteoarthritis), haematopoietic disorders,
 CC inflammatory skin disorders, asthma, and various dyslipidaemias. (I) and
 CC (II) may also be used as targets for the identification of small
 CC molecules that modulate or inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell
 CC differentiation, cell proliferation, haematopoiesis, wound healing and
 CC angiogenesis, in gene therapy, in gene ration of antibodies that bind
 CC immunospecifically to (I) for use in therapeutic or diagnostic methods.
 CC (I) can also be used as hybridisation probes, in chromosome mapping,
 CC tissue typing, preventive medicine, and pharmacogenomics. The present
 CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 571 AAGAGAGAGAGCTGAAG 588
 Db 18 AAAAGAGAGAGCGAAG 1
 RESULT 1690
 ADG38407
 ID ADG38407 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ADG38407;
 XX

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX RT-PCR primer #4 for human BCRP cDNA.
 DE
 XX Anticancer agent; polymorphism; human; BCRP; cancer cell;
 KM reverse transcriptase-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX JP2003199585-A.
 PN
 XX
 PD 15-JUL-2003.
 XX
 XX 21-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00145926.
 PF
 XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001JP-00325883.
 PR
 XX (GANK-) ZH GAN KENKYUKAI.
 PA
 XX WPI; 2003-819597/77.
 DR
 XX
 XX Evaluating sensitivity of test cell to anticancer agent involves
 PT identifying gene polymorphism of BCRP.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 20; 18pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a method for evaluating the sensitivity
 XX of a cell to an anticancer agent. The method involves identifying a gene
 CC polymorphism in the human BCRP gene (the polymorphism is undefined in the
 CC specification). The gene polymorphisms encode variant BCRP polypeptides
 CC designated as Q141K, V12M and Q126STOP. Identifying the gene polymorphism
 CC of BCRP of a test cell is useful for evaluating the expression grade of
 CC the side effect at the time of administering an anticancer agent to the
 CC test cell and evaluating the resistance of the test cell to the
 CC anticancer agent. BCRP protein is useful in conveying an anticancer agent
 CC to cancer cell. The method is efficient in identifying a safer anticancer
 CC agent for treatment. The present sequence represents a reverse
 CC transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used in the examples of the present
 CC invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 569 TGAAGAAGAGAGCTGA 586
 Db 2 TGTGAAGAAGAGCTTGA 19
 RESULT 1691
 ADF91008
 ID ADF91008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ADF91008;
 AC
 XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Microorganism detection PCR primer. SEQ ID 91.
 DE
 XX Detection; microorganism; PCR; primer; bacterium; fungus; protozoan;
 KM virus; diarrhoea; food poisoning; ss.
 XX
 XX Staphylococcus aureus.
 OS
 XX JP2003164282-A.
 PN
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-2003.
 XX
 XX 29-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00365153.
 PF
 XX 29-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00365153.
 PR


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XX (RAKA-) RAKAN KK.
PA (GIFU-) GIFU DAIGAKUCHO.
XX WPI; 2003-793230/75.
XX
XX Rapid, sensitive detection of specific or unspecified microbes causing
PT diarrhea and food poisoning, using primers which target universal and
PT specific genes, and amplifying by PCR under heat cycle conditions
PT suitable for many detections.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 91; 69bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for detecting microorganisms
CC using primers (ADP90918-ADP91145). The method is used for detecting
CC microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, protozoa, viruses) which cause diarrhoea
CC symptoms, and pathogenic microbes of food poisoning. The method can be
CC used to detect unspecified microbes, or specific pathogens, or for the
CC simultaneous detection of many kinds of microorganisms.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2454 TTAACATTCATTCAT 2471
DB 3 TTACATTCATTCAT 20
3 TTAACATTCATTCAT 20
RESULT 1692
ADG87473
ID ADG87473 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADG87473;
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human zalpha11 cDNA specific primer, ZC572.
XX
XX zalpha11; anaemia; human; gene therapy; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003148447-A1.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 13-SEP-2002; 2002US-00243072.
XX
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00628127.
XX
XX (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
XX Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JB, Hammond AK;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-897570/82.
XX
XX New polynucleotide, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT anemia encodes a zalpha11 polypeptide cytokine receptor.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 15; 91bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to new isolated polynucleotide encoding
CC zalpha11 polypeptide. The polynucleotide is useful for treating anaemia.
CC The invention is useful for producing zalpha11 polypeptide and producing
CC an antibody to zalpha11 polypeptide. The present sequence is human
CC zalpha11 cDNA specific primer.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

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XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5157 CCTCTGGCTGTCTCAG 5174
DB 3 CCTCTGGCTGTCTCAG 20
3 CCTCTGGCTGTCTCAG 20
RESULT 1693
ADG87475/C
ID ADG87475 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADG87475;
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human zalpha11 cDNA specific primer, ZC657.
XX
XX zalpha11; anaemia; human; gene therapy; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003148447-A1.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 13-SEP-2002; 2002US-00243072.
XX
XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00628127.
XX
XX (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
XX Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JB, Hammond AK;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-897570/82.
XX
XX New polynucleotide, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,
PT anemia encodes a zalpha11 polypeptide cytokine receptor.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 17; 91bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to new isolated polynucleotide encoding
CC zalpha11 polypeptide. The polynucleotide is useful for treating anaemia.
CC The invention is useful for producing zalpha11 polypeptide and producing
CC an antibody to zalpha11 polypeptide. The present sequence is human
CC zalpha11 cDNA specific primer.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5157 CCTCTGGCTGTCTCAG 5174
DB 18 CCTCTGGCTGTCTCAG 1
18 CCTCTGGCTGTCTCAG 1
RESULT 1694
ADH52771
ID ADH52771 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH52771;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer PF2185-AP3 used to amplify Porphyromonas film sequence.
DB pigmented anaerobic bacterium; 16S rRNA; antiinflammatory; vaccine;
XX periodontal disease; PCR; primer; ss; film.
XX
XX Porphyromonas.
XX

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PN WO2003054755-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 19-DEC-2002; 2002WO-IB005539.
XX
XX 21-DEC-2001; 2001US-0342999P.
XX
XX (PFIZ) PFIZER PROD INC.
XX
PI Hardham JM, King KM, Krishnan R, McGavin DR, Dreier KJ;
XX WPI, 2003-559192/52.
XX
XX
XX New isolated pigmented anaerobic bacteria, useful for preparing a vaccine
PT for treating or preventing periodontal disease in companion animals.
XX
XX Example; SEQ ID NO 13; 159pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated pigmented anaerobic bacteria
CC having a 16S rRNA DNA sequence fully defined in the specification,
CC provided that the bacteria is not a strain of Porphyromonas gingivalis
CC designated as dog 208. The invention has antiinflammatory applications
CC whilst the bacteria and polynucleotide may be useful for preparing a
CC vaccine for treating or preventing periodontal disease in companion
CC animals. The current sequence is that of the PCR primer which was used in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 5040 TGGCAGAGCCCTGGCAGA 5057
Db 2 TGGCAGAGCTCTTGCAGA 19
RESULT 1695
ADH59338
ID ADH59338 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH59338;
AC
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
DB
XX Human; PCR; primer; 89; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
XX retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabete; hyperinulinaemia;
XX hypoinulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003039972-A1.
PN
XX
XX 27-FEB-2003.
PD
XX
XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906700.
PF
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0144598P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021590.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99NO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 23-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA Aekkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IU,
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,
 DR WPI; 2003-503393/47.
 XX New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO211, PRO217 and PRO230, useful for
 PT treating Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral
 PT sclerosis, cancer, neuropathies and psoriasis.
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 476bp; English.
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 CC hypohinsulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 3 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 1211 GCAGCCCCCATGGCGCAG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGCCCCCATGGCGCAG 19
 RESULT 1696
 ADH44585
 ID ADH44585 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADH44585;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse MRL/Human ZaiPhall sequencing primer #6.
 XX Human; ss; ZaiPhall ligand; ZaiPhall receptor; immune response;
 KW tumour progression; metastasis; tumour stasis; haematopoietic tumour;
 KW lymphoma; B cell tumour; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; myasthenia gravis; diabetes; infectious disease;
 KW immunocompromised patient; HIV infection; vaccine; primer; mouse.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX US6605272-B2.
 XX PD 12-AUG-2003.
 XX XP 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-00923246.
 XX PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123547P.
 PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-012304P.
 PR 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142013P.
 PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
 XX PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
 PI Novak JB, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
 PI Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
 DR WPI; 2003-895283/82.
 XX Stimulating an immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or
 PT pathogen, useful for enhancing anti-tumor activity resulting in reduced
 PT tumor progression or metastasis, comprises administering zaiPhall ligand
 PT polypeptide.
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 15; 103bp; English.
 PS The invention relates to stimulating an immune response in a mammal
 CC exposed to an antigen or pathogen comprising administering a composition
 CC comprising mature zaiPhall ligand polypeptide comprising residues 32-162
 CC of ADH44572 in a pharmaceutical vehicle. Also included are stimulating an
 CC immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or pathogen
 CC (comprising: (a) determining (in)directly the level of antigen or
 CC pathogen present in the mammal; (b) administering a composition
 CC comprising zaiPhall ligand polypeptide in a pharmaceutical vehicle; (c)
 CC determining (in)directly the level of antigen or pathogen in the mammal;
 CC and (d) comparing the antigen or pathogen level in (a) with (b), where a
 CC change in the level indicates stimulation of immune response), and
 CC stimulating an immune response in a mammal exposed to an antigen or
 CC pathogen (comprising: (a) determining a level of antigen- or pathogen-
 CC specific antibody; (b) administering a composition comprising zaiPhall
 CC ligand polypeptide in a pharmaceutical vehicle; (c) determining a post
 CC administration level of the antigen- or pathogen-specific antibody; and
 CC (d) comparing the level of the antibody in (a) with (b), where an

CC	increase in the antibody level indicates stimulation of immune response).
CC	The method is useful for stimulating an immune response in a mammal
CC	exposed to an antigen or pathogen, and for enhancing anti-tumour activity
CC	resulting in a reduction in tumour progression, decrease in metastasis,
CC	or tumour stress. The tumour may be a haematopoietic tumour, a lymphoma
CC	or a B cell tumour. The zalpha1 ligand is useful for treating a wide
CC	range of diseases arising from defects in the immune system, e.g.
CC	systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, myasthenia gravis, or
CC	diabetes, for boosting immunity to infectious diseases, treating
CC	immunocompromised patients, such as HIV+ patients and in improving
CC	vaccines. The present sequence is a sequencing primer used in the
CC	exemplification of the invention.
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Qy	5157 CCTGTGCGTGTGTACAG 5174
Db	3 CCTGTGCGTGTGTCTCAG 20
AD	AD138117
AD	AD138117 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AD138117;
XX	
DT	22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX	
KW	Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW	tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW	neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW	endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW	rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW	cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW	retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinulinaemia;
KW	hypoinulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW	arthritis; cardant; vulnerary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW	osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003054352-A1.
XX	
PD	20-MAR-2003.
XX	
PF	17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907925.
XX	
XX	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR	17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR	18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR	18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR	15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR	17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR	21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR	24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

[illegible]

XX Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Rong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritson ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-695899/66.
DR
XX Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's
PT disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal
PT ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Usher
PT syndrome.
XX
XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 471bp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC proliferated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
CC hyperinsulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knock-out animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCATGGGCGAG 1228
DB 2 GCAGGCCCCATGGGCGAG 19

RESULT 1698
AD100921

ID AD100921 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AD100921;
AC
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer SEQ ID 15 used to confirm murine/human MFL-zalpalhal chimera.
DE
XX
XX zalpalhal ligand; immunity; infectious disease; immunocompromised patient;
KW HIV; vaccine; human; ss; PCR; primer; murine; mouse;
KW MFL-zalpalhal chimera.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX US2003125524-A1.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 15-NOV-2002; 2002US-00295723.
PF
XX 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
XX
XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
PA
XX Novak JR, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
PI Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK,
XX WPI; 2003-811003/76.
DR
XX New zalpalhal ligand polypeptides, useful for boosting immunity to
PT infectious diseases, and treating immunocompromised patients, such as
PT human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) patients, or in improving vaccines.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 15; 113bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated zalpalhal ligand polypeptide.
CC The polypeptide of the invention may be useful for boosting immunity to
CC infectious diseases and treating immunocompromised patients, such as HIV
CC patients, as well as in improving vaccines. The current sequence is that
CC of the PCR primer which was used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5157 CCTCTGCTGTGTCTCAG 5174
DB 3 CCTCTGCTGTGTCTCAG 20

RESULT 1699
ADH94459/c
ID ADH94459 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADH94459;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human gene PCR primer #1304.
DE
XX
XX human gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
KW Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2003174883-A.
PN
XX 24-JUN-2003.
PD
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
PF
XX

```
PR 11-DEC-2001, 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-819215/77.
DR Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
XX human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2296; 529pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
XX sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
XX existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
XX present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1412 AGAGAAAGCTGGCCTGATT 1429
DB 18 AGAGAAAGCTGGCATGCTT 1

RESULT 1700
ADH94384/C
ID ADH94384 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH94384;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene PCR primer #1229.
XX
XX human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2003174883-A.
XX
XX 24-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
XX Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
XX human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2221; 529pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
XX sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
XX existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
XX present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 235 CCTGACCTCTCCCTGCTG 252
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DB 18 CCTGATTCCTCCGCTG 1

RESULT 1701
ADH94490/C
ID ADH94490 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH94490;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene PCR primer #1335.
XX
XX human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2003174883-A.
XX
XX 24-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
XX Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
XX human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2327; 529pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
XX sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
XX existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
XX present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4872 TCAGTTCTTCTCTGCA 4889
DB 18 TCAGTTCTTCTCTGCA 1

RESULT 1702
ADH94292
ID ADH94292 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH94292;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene PCR primer #1137.
XX
XX human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2003174883-A.
XX
XX 24-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
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XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX WPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
PT human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2129; 529bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
CC sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
CC existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
CC present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1956 CTTGGGCTCTCTGAGTC 1973
Db 3 CTTGGAGTTCCTGAGTC 20

RESULT 1703
ADH94433/c
ID ADH94433 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH94433;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene PCR primer #1278.
DE
XX human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2003174883-A.
XX
XX 24-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
XX Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
PT human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2270; 529bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
CC sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
CC existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
CC present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2322 CATCTCCACCTCTTGA 2339
Db 19 CATCTCCACCTCTTGA 2

RESULT 1704
ABZ97802/c
ID ABZ97802 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ97802;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CCR3 oligonucleotide sequence.
DE
XX Human; antitense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Disclousure; SEQ ID NO 13044; 872bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3336 CCGGCGACTGCTCTGCGA 3353
DB 19 CCGGGCGCTGCTCTGCGA 2

RESULT 1705

AB293316/c
ID AB293316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB293316;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antileukemia; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antileukemia gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN MO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antileukemia to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8558; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antileukemia to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antileukemia gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3379 CTCATACGCTGGGCGTG 3396
DB 18 CTCATACCTCTGCGGCGTG 1

RESULT 1706

AB286231/c
ID AB286231 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB286231;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antileukemia; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antileukemia gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN MO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antileukemia to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1473; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antileukemia to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antileukemia gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3574 GAGAGGCGGCTCCAT 3591
Db 19 GTGAGGCGGCTCCAT 2

RESULT 1707
ID AB286402 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AB286402;
XX
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1644; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cyclostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1467 AGACTTATTTGCCACG 1484
Db 3 AGACTTATTTGCCACG 20

RESULT 1708
ID AB287315 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AB287315/c
XX
XX
XX AB287315;
XX
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2557; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cyclostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3148 GTGCTCAGGATGCTGGA 3165
DB 18 GTACTCAGGATGCTGGA 1

RESULT 1709

AB290138/c
ID AB290138 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB290138;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5380; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 460 CCGCCTGATACCTCAG 477
DB 19 CCGCCTGATATCTCAG 2

RESULT 1710

AB292436/c
ID AB292436 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB292436;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7678; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3943 CCACAGACAGCTGATG 3960
DB 18 CCAGAGCTGAGTGATG 1

RESULT 1711
ID AB285112/c
AC AB285112
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX Human; antitense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antitense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antitense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 354; 872pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antitense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antitense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 246 CTGCTGACCTGACCC 263
DB 18 CTGACAGGCTGACCC 1

RESULT 1712
ID AB285418/c
AC AB285418
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX Human; antitense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antitense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.
PF
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antitense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 660; 872pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antitense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antitense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5090 CCAAGCCTAGAGCCCTCC 5107
DB 19 CCGTGGCTAGAGCCCTCC 2

RESULT 1713

ABZ88028
ID ABZ88028 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ88028;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS MO200285308-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

PD 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3270; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3220 CAGTGTGACGTGCGC 3237
DB 1 CAGTGTGACGTGCGC 18

RESULT 1714

ABZ87213/C
ID ABZ87213 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ87213;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS MO200285308-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

PD 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PF 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PR (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2455; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4323 TCGAAGCCTGAGAGA 4340
Db 19 TCGAAGCCTGAGAGA 2

RESULT 1715
AB297656/c
ID AB297656 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB297656;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human CCR3 oligonucleotide sequence.

KM Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN MO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12898; 872bp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SO Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1055 CATCCAGCAGAGCTCG 1072
Db 20 CATCCAGCAGAGCTCG 3

RESULT 1716
AB286785/c
ID AB286785 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB286785;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KM Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN MO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
ubiquinone.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2027; 872bp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1058 CCAAGAGTCTGGGGA 1075
DB 18 CCACACCACTGCTGGGGA 1

RESULT 1717

AB28536
ID AB28536 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB28536;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nvce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 778; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5403 AAAAAAATAATGAA 5420
DB 2 AGAAAAAAGAAAA 19

RESULT 1718

AB28569/c
ID AB28569 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB28569;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nvce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 911; 872bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5408 AGAAAAATGAAATATAA 5425
|||||
DB 20 AGAAAAAGAAAAAAA 3

RESULT 1719

ID AB286637 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB286637;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3879; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 449 ACTGTTCTGCTGCTGCT 466
|||||
DB 2 ACTTTTCTGCTGCTGCT 19

RESULT 1720

ID AB289677 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB289677;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4919; 872pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5393 AAAAAAAAAACAAAAGAA 5411
Db 2 AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 20

RESULT 1721

AB298368/c
ID AB298368 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB298368;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human VCM oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13610; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at fcp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4097 TGCTCCTGGAGAGCCAG 4114
Db 18 TTCTCCTGGAGACCAG 1

RESULT 1722

AB298667
ID AB298667 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB298667;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human cryptase a oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13909; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at fcp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 5391 TTTAAAAATACAAAAA 5408
Db 2 TTTAAAAATACAAAAA 19

RESULT 1727

ID AB293479 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB293479;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PP 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasaga A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8721; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' and genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 535 GCCTGGGCGCCGCTGGCC 552
Db 3 GCCTGGGCGCCGCTGGAC 20

RESULT 1728

ID AB290351 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB290351;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisease; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisease gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200285308-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PP 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasaga A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisease to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5593; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisease to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' and genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisease gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5080 GCCACGACGCCAGCCT 5097
DB 1 GCCAGAACAGCCAGCCT 18
RESULT 1729
ID ACAS9078 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ACAS9078;
XX
DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO PCR primer #92.
XX
KW Human; PRO; primer; ss; secreted polypeptide; transmembrane polypeptide;
KW pathological disorder; cardiac insufficiency disorder; protein secretion;
KW pancreas; diabetes; gastrointestinal mucosa; mucosal lesion; psoriasis;
KW skin disease; keratinocyte differentiation; epithelial cancer; tumour;
KW lung squamous cell carcinoma; epidermoid carcinoma; vulva; glioma; PCR;
KW cytostatic; cardiac; endocrine; antidiabetic; gastrointestinal;
KW anticancer; dermatological; vulnary.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002146709-A1.
XX
PD 10-OCT-2002.
XX
PP 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00909088.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063744P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064289P.
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065866P.
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US001219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
XX (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Pflavroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavins IJ;
PI Mathier JP, Pan U, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-328338/31.
DR
XX
XX Isolated nucleic acid useful for e.g., treating pathological disorders
PT encodes a secreted or transmembrane protein.
PT
XX
XX
PS Example 36; Page 101; 473pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides (secreted or
CC transmembrane polypeptides) and the polynucleotides encoding them. The
CC PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides can be used in treating pathological
CC disorders and tumors, in therapeutic treatment of cardiac insufficiency
CC disorders and in therapeutic treatment of disorders involving protein
CC secretion by the pancreas, including diabetes. They can also be used in
CC treating disorders associated with the preservation and maintenance of
CC gastrointestinal mucosa and the repair of acute and chronic mucosal
CC lesions, and skin diseases associated with abnormal keratinocyte
CC differentiation (e.g., psoriasis, epithelial cancers such as lung
CC squamous cell carcinoma, epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva and gliomas).
CC The sequences can be used as molecular markers for protein
CC electrophoresis purposes and can be utilised in protein-protein binding
CC assays, biochemical screening assays, immunoassays and cell-based assays.
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate a human PRO
CC polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGCCCCCATGGGCG 1228
DB 2 GCAGCCCCCATGGGCG 19

RESULT 1730
ID ACA58475 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
AC ACA58475;
AC ACA58475;
DT 10-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX PCR primer #102 used to isolate cDNA encoding a human PRO polypeptide.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO polypeptide; cancer;
KM Alzheimer's disease; ischaemia; cytostatic; neurotropic; vasotropic;
KM neuroprotective; PCR, primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
PN US2002192659-A1.
PD 19-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902853.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063455P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063712P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063715P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005804.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

(GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kilavin D;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-361832/34.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245 or
PT PRO1868, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in
PT generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy.
XX
XX Example 36, Page 101; 474pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human secreted
CC and transmembrane proteins (PRO polypeptides), and the polynucleotide
CC sequences encoding them. The polynucleotide sequences are useful in
CC molecular biology, as hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene
CC mapping, in generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences may also be used in preparing PRO polypeptides
CC by recombinant techniques, and in generating either transgenic animals or
CC knock-out animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The PRO polypeptides or
CC their antibodies are useful in preparing a medicament for treating a
CC condition responsive to the polypeptide or antibody, such as cancer,
CC Alzheimer's disease or ischaemia, and in various diagnostic assays. The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the examples of the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCGAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCGAG 19

RESULT 1731

ACC48278
ID ACC48278 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC48278;
XX
DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GREAT gene exon 11 forward PCR primer.
XX
KM Human; GREAT; G-protein coupled receptor; receptor; cryptorchidism;
KM testis descent; transgenic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003021266-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 29-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US027635.
XX
PR 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315696P.
PR 28-JAN-2002; 2002US-0351432P.
XX
PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
PI Agoulmk AI;
XX
DR MPI; 2003-290240/28.
XX
PT Novel G protein-coupled receptor affecting testis descent derived from
PT mouse or human, useful in assays designed to identify agents capable of
XX binding to the receptor.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 31; 59pp; English.

CC The present sequence is a forward primer for exon 11 of the human GREAT
CC gene on chromosome 13q12-13. 18 Pairs of primers (see ACC48258-93) were
CC designed for amplification of the 18 exons and flanking intron sequences
CC of the GREAT gene in a mutation analysis of 61 cases of idiopathic
CC unilateral or bilateral cryptorchidism. A sequence variation was found in
CC exon 8 of DNA from a patient with bilateral cryptorchidism. The mutation
CC resulted in an A to C nucleotide change and was in heterozygous
CC condition. It caused a missense pro for thr amino acid substitution. The
CC sequence variation was not detected in 192 control samples. 2 Silent A/G
CC transversions and an A/G transversion leading to a conservative amino
CC acid substitution were also detected. The GREAT gene (see ACC48236)
CC encodes a new member (see ABP72855) of the G-protein coupled receptor
CC family which appears to contribute to normal testicular descent during
CC foetal development. Mutations in the GREAT gene lead to cryptorchidism.
CC The invention provides methods for determining whether an individual
CC carries a gene predisposing them or their offspring to cryptorchidism,
CC transgenic mice with mutations in their GREAT gene and assays which use
CC these mice to test compounds for their effect on cryptorchidism
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Prcd. No. 1,1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3471 CTTGACGACGCGAACC 3488
Db 2 CTCACGACGACGCAACC 19

RESULT 1732

ADJ26385
ID ADJ26385 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ26385;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KM Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KM hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cyclostatic; ophthalmological;
KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003054349-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903943.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063341P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063342P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063344P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064609P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098603P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0100824P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101933P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0113048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0202094P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0202109P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0202154P.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0202308P.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0202821P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0202831P.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0202830P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0202856P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0202856P.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0203095P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0203091P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0203099P.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0200219P.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0200356P.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0200414P.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0200504P.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0200584P.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0200737P.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0200843P.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201404P.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0201526P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0202071P.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0202328P.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Pilvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gertlesen MB, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 DR MPI; 2003-708341/67.

PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing,
 PT modulating biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in
 PT protein electrophoresis, for treating enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison
 syndrome.
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 483pp; English.

CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or

CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or RFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hypernatraemia,
 CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC QY 1211 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCAG 1228

CC Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCAG 19

CC RESULT 1733

CC ID ADML0607/c

CC AC ADML0607;

CC DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

CC DE Human N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase antisense oligonucleotide #1.

CC KM Human; sg; antisense gene therapy; MNT-78;

CC KM N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase; voltage-gated K channel;

CC KM ion transport channel; Map3K8;

CC KM mitogen activated protein kinase kinase 8; thymidine kinase;

CC KM H-ras; interleukin-1b; interleukin 8; cytosolic; antimicrobial;

CC KM antiinflammatory; cell proliferative disorder; infection; inflammation.

CC OS Homo sapiens.

CC PN US2003176385-A1.

CC PD 18-SEP-2003.

CC PF 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00305810.

CC PR 15-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182637P.

CC PR 29-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192838P.

CC PR 03-APR-2000; 2000US-0194256P.

PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-00625634.
PR 29-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334148P.
PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336572P.
XX
XX (JULJ/) JU J.
PA (HUAN/) HUANG C.
PA (ZHON/) ZHONG H.
PA (SIMO/) SIMONS J F.
PA (TAIL/) TAILLON B E.
PA (CHAN/) CHANT J S.
PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA (MILL/) MILLET I.
PI Ju J, Huang C, Zhong H, Simons JF, Taillon BE, Chant JS;
PI Peyman JA, Smithson G, Millet I;
XX WPI, 2003-898586/82.
DR
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating expression of WNT-7B, N-
PT acetylglucosaminyltransferase, voltage-gated K channel, ion transport,
PT Map3K8 or thymidine kinase, or for treating cancer, infection or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 12; 43pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide (antisense) 20-50 or 10-50
CC nucleotides in length that is targeted to regions of the cDNAs appearing
CC as ADM10596-ADM10601 (human WNT-7B, N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase,
CC voltage-gated K channel, ion transport channel, Map3K8 (mitogen activated
CC protein kinase kinase kinase 8) or thymidine kinase. Also included are
CC methods of inhibiting the expression of WNT-7B, N-
CC acetylglucosaminyltransferase, voltage-gated K channel, ion transport,
CC Map3K8 or thymidine kinase in a cell, comprising contacting the cell with
CC the oligonucleotide cited above, a method of inhibiting cell
CC proliferation (comprising contacting a cell with the oligonucleotide
CC cited above) and a method of increasing the production of IL-1b
CC (interleukin 1b) in a cell (comprising contacting a cell with the
CC oligonucleotide cited above). Also disclosed are antisense
CC oligonucleotides for H-ras and interleukin-8. The antisense
CC oligonucleotide is useful in modulating the expression of WNT-7B, N-
CC acetylglucosaminyltransferase, voltage-gated K channel, ion transport
CC channel, Map3K8 or thymidine kinase to treat diseases associated with
CC their expression, such as cell proliferative disorders, infection or
CC inflammation. In addition, the composition is used for diagnostics,
CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3586 TCCCATGTTGCTCAGGCT 3603
DB 19 TCCCATGTTGCTCCTGCT 2
RESULT 1734
ADM29426/c
ID ADM29426 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM29426;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Macrophage colony stimulating factor 1 receptor-specific oligo #1.
XX
XX novel protein; NOV; cancer; immune associated disorder; ss; enzyme;
XX macrophage colony stimulating factor 1 receptor.
XX
XX Unidentified.

XX
XX WO2003064628-A2.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 03-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003401.
XX
XX
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353287P.
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353501P.
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356371P.
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356424P.
XX 13-FEB-2002; 2002US-0356531P.
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358239P.
XX 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359603P.
XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359848P.
XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359860P.
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-0365049P.
XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002US-0366802P.
XX 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381666P.
XX 18-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389531P.
XX 19-JUN-2002; 2002US-0389910P.
XX 25-JUN-2002; 2002US-0391516P.
XX 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393265P.
XX 07-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401825P.
XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402395P.
XX 12-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402867P.
XX 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405401P.
XX 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405820P.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Alsobrook JP, Bader JS, Berghs C, Burgess CE, Casman SJ;
XX Gallerton E, Chaudhuri A, Edinger SR, Ellerman K, Gerlach VJ,
XX Gorman L, Guo X, Herrmann JL, Ji W, Khramtsov NV, Li L, Miller CE;
XX Ort T, Parturjan M, Raselli L, Rieger DK, Shenoy SG, Shinkets RA;
XX Spytek KA, Vernet CM, Zhong H, Zhong M;
XX WPI, 2003-646149/61.
XX
XX New NOVX polypeptide, useful for the manufacture of a medicament for
PT treating e.g., cancer or immune associated disorders.
XX
XX Example; SEQ ID NO 297; 606pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of novel
XX human proteins (NOV proteins). The DNA and protein sequences of the
XX invention are useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a
XX syndrome associated with a human disease comprising a pathology
XX associated with the protein, such as: cancer or immune associated
XX disorders. The present DNA sequence represents a macrophage colony
XX stimulating factor 1 receptor-specific oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3586 TCCCATGTTGCTCAGGCT 3603
DB 19 TCCCATGTTGCTCCTGCT 2
RESULT 1735
ABD29709
ID ABD29709 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD29709;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX AA626698-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8721.
XX

KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cycostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002NO-US013143.
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 8721; 763pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cycostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.94; Pred.No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 535 GCCTGGGCGCCGCTGGCC 552
 DB 3 GCCTGGGCGCCGCTGGAC 20

RESULT 1736
 ID ABD24867 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABD24867;
 AC
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE A1095492-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3879.
 XX
 XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cycostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200285309-A2.
 PN
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002NO-US013143.
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3879; 763pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cycostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 449 ACTGCTCTGCTGCTGCT 466
DB 2 ACTTTTCTGCTGCTCT 19

RESULT 1737
ABD26368/C
ID ABD26368 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD26368;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX AA459692-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5380.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5380; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hyperextension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 460 CCGCTGATACCTGAC 477
DB 19 CCGCTGATATCTCAC 2

RESULT 1738
ABD26581

ID ABD26581 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD26581;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX AA909635-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5593.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5593; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP, 7 A, 8 C, 4 G, 1 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5080 GCCACGACGACGACGACCT 5097

Db 1 GCCAGAACGACGACGACCT 18

RESULT 1739

ABD21648/c

ID ABD21648 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD21648;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE 6100 calcium binding protein A2-derived oligo SEQ ID 660.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285309-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

PD 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahuddin S,

XX WPI, 2003-093056/08.

XX pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 660; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP, 3 A, 4 C, 10 G, 3 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5090 CCAAGCCTAGAGCCCTCC 5107

Db 19 CCGGCGCTAGAGCCCTCC 2

RESULT 1740

ABD22632

ID ABD22632 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD22632;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1644.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285309-A2.

PN

RESULT 1742
 ID ABD21766 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD21766;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human stemlocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 778.
 XX
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PP 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 778; 763pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5403 AAAAAAGAAAATGAAA 5420
 DB 2 AAAAAAGAAAATGAAA 19
 XX
 RESULT 1743
 ID ABD23015 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD23015;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2027.
 XX
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosstatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PP 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2027; 763pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to

CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1058 CCACAGCAGCTGCTGGGA 1075
18 CCACACCACTGCTGGGGA 1
Db
RESULT 1744
ABD30687/c
ID ABD30687 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30687;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CCR3-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 12898.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX
DR WPI, 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 12898; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The

CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1055 CATCCACAGCAGCTGG 1072
20 CATCCACAGCAGCGCG 3
Db
RESULT 1745
ABD29549
ID ABD29549 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD29549;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA664176-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8561.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
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PA (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.
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PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
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DR WPI, 2003-093058/08.
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PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 8561; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
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 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
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 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3971 CTCTGCTGACATCAAGG 3988
 Db 2 CCTGCTGACATCAAGG 19
 RESULT 1746
 ABD24258
 ID ABD24258 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD24258;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human calmodulin 2-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3270.
 XX
 KM Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
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 PI NYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
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 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
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 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3270; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3220 CAGCTGCTCAGCTGTGCG 3237
 Db 1 CAGCTGCTCAGCTGTGCG 18
 RESULT 1747
 ABD21342/C
 ID ABD21342 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD21342;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human transeglutaminase-derived oligo SEQ ID 354.
 XX
 KM Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM

KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiaesthetic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 354; 763pp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating allergies and bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to C thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to prevent any unwanted effects due to it

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.38; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

246 CTGCGTGGCCCTGGACCC 263

Db 18 CTGGCAGGCCCTGGACCC 1

RESULT 1748

ID ABD22461 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABD22461;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human cathepsin C-derived oligo SEQ ID 1473.

Human, antiense; bronchocanstriction; allergy; hypoecretion; pain; respiratory tract inflammation; denosene sensitivity; lung; cancer; surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiaesthetic; analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cystostatic; cystic fibrosis; beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasocanstriction; respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis; pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

XX

PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

XX

CS Claim 15, SEQ ID NO 1473; 763bp; English.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1473; 763bp; English.

This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent, comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating and/or bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors, surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA. The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c) instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antihastmatic, analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer. The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, prevent any unwanted effects due to it.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarly 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3574 GAGAGCGGCTTCCCAT 3591
DB 19 GTGAGCGGCTTCCCAT 2
RESULT 1749
ABD23443/c
ID ABD23443 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABD23443;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2455.
XX
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiaesthetic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
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XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisease
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2455; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiaesthetic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The

CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarly 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4323 TCGAGCCCTGAGAGA 4340
DB 19 TCGAGCCCTGAGAGA 2
RESULT 1750
ABD28666/c
ID ABD28666 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABD28666;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE T64626-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 7678.
XX
XX Human; antisease; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiaesthetic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
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XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
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XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
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XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 7678; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating

CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
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CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
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CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
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CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
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CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
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CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3943 CCACAGCAGCTGGATG 3960

Db 18 CCAGAGCTCAGCTGGATG 1

RESULT 1751

ABD31399/c

ID ABD31399 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD31399;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human VCM-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13610.

XX Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285309-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

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PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13610; 763bp; English.

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CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
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CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
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CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
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CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
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CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
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CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4097 TCCTCTGGAGAGCCAG 4114

Db 18 TTCTCTGGAGAGCCAG 1

RESULT 1752

ABD31698

ID ABD31698 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD31698;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Trypsinase a-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13909.

XX Human; anti-sense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200285309-A2.

PN 31-OCT-2002.

XX

XX	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX	
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PA	(EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PI	Nye JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,
XX	
XX	WP1; 2003-093058/08.
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT	oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT	nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT	bronchodilating agent.
XX	
PS	Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 13909; 763bp; English.
XX	
CC	This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC	comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC	bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC	reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC	surfactant depletion or hyposcretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC	oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC	expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC	dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC	The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC	device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC	instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC	of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antasthmatic,
CC	analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC	beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC	treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC	composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC	or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC	reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC	pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC	inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC	with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC	inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC	distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC	hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC	transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC	The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC	thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC	the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC	e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
CC	prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1, le+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
DY	952 TCTGACGCCCGCTGGAGA 969
DB	 2 TGTGGACGCGGCTGGAGA 19
RESULT 1753	
ID ABD29546/C	
ABD29546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC ABD29546;	
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)	
DE AA64176-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 8558.	
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposcretion; pain;	
KW surfactant tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;	
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;	

XX XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX XX WO200265309-A2.
XX XX
XX XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX XX
XX XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX XX
XX XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX XX
XX XX (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX XX NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX XX
XX XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX XX bronchodilating agent.
XX XX
XX XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 8558; 763bp; English.
XX XX
XX XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
XX XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX XX thymidine present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX XX
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
XX XX
XX XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX XX 3379 CTCATACGCTCGGGGCTG 3396
XX XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX XX Db 18 CTCATACCTCGGGGCTG 1

ABD21899/c
 ID ABD21899 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD21899;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human stemlocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 911.
 XX
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosclastic; cystic fibrosis;
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 911; 763pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosclastic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 CC

SQ Sequence 20 BP, 0 A; 2 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5408 AGAAAAATGAAATTTAA 5425
 Db 20 AGAAAAAAGAAAAAAA 3
 RESULT 1755
 ABD23545/c
 ID ABD23545 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD23545;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2557.
 XX
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytosclastic; cystic fibrosis;
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2557; 763pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytosclastic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung

CC Inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction.
CC Inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiration
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 4 A, 8 C, 4 G, 4 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 3148 GTGCTCAGATGCTGGA 3165
Db 18 GTACTCAGATGCTGGA 1
RESULT 1756
ADE79300
ID ADE79300 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE79300;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hypernatraemia;
KM hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KM arthritis; cardiac; valvular; cytosolic; ophthalmological;
KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003135025-A1.
XX
PD 17-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904992.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063722P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0066425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030919.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX
PA (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Fong W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tunnas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
DR WPI, 2004-031331/03.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, for producing a recombinant
PT PRO polypeptide and for treating e.g. cancer, infertility, kidney
PT disorder, and cardiac dysfunctions.
PS
PS Example 36, SEQ ID NO 222, 473pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs. In chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.0; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1211 GCAGGCCCATGGCAG 1228
DB 2 GCAGGCCCATGGCAG 19
RESULT 1757
ADE79724
ID ADE79724 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX

AC ADE79724;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX Human, PCR; primer; 58; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
XX hypoinulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cyostatic; ophthalmological;
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003130489-A1.
XX
XX 10-JUL-2003.
PD
XX
XX 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903806.
PR
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066343P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0086026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098035P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018624.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US019304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0113048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145628P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015284.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 XX (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2004-020353/02.
 DR New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
 PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.
 XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 480bp; English.
 PS The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of

CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or PPA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypohidrosinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pos. No. 1,1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCGAG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCGAG 19
 RESULT 1758
 ADE73400
 ID ADE73400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADE73400;
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 DT Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 XX Human; PCR; primer; 88; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PPA; chondrocyte;
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
 KW hypohidrosinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
 KW osteoporotic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS US2003129592-A1.
 PN 10-JUN-2003.
 PD 13-JUN-2001, 2001US-00905449.
 PF 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062155P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064289P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088076P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000215P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000215P.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000441P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000441P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000584P.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737P.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843P.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042P.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710P.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328P.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350P.
XX
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertsen ME, Goddard A,
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavini JI,
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI,
XX
XX WPI, 2004-020333/02.
XX
XX
XX New nucleic acids encoding polypeptides designated PRO have sequence
XX identity to various secreted proteins and transmembrane proteins and are
XX useful in molecular techniques and as therapeutic agents.
XX
XX Example 36, SEQ ID NO 22; 474bp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
XX antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
XX at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
XX for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
XX polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
XX of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
XX polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
XX bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
XX heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
XX proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
XX stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
XX retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
XX cells, modulating glucose or PPA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
XX differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
XX detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
XX tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
XX retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
XX hypohinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
XX arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
XX expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
XX are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
XX for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
XX cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
XX and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
XX animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
XX screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
XX genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
XX recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
XX The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
XX purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
XX those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
XX the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
XX useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
XX immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
XX antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
XX expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
XX purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
XX PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a

CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCATGGCGAG 1228

DB 2 GCAGGCCCCATGGCGAG 19

RESULT 1759

AD873935

AC ADE73935;

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

XX neoneural heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

XX endothelial cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;

XX rod photoreceptor cell; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;

XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;

XX retinitis pigmentosa; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

XX hypohinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytosolic; ophthalmological;

XX osteoplastic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2003148370-A1.

PN 07-AUG-2003.

XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904838.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059126P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059128P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059130P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059132P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059134P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059136P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063736P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098033P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098035P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.

PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-01092510P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.

PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0143698P.

PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00000219.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00000365.

PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00004414.

PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00005004.

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00005841.

PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00007377.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00008439.

PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00014042.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00015264.

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00020710.

PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00023328.

PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00065350.

XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers I, Baton DI, Ferrara N,

XX Fliavoff B, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerltien ME, Goddard A,

XX Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Klavin ID,

XX Mother JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,

XX Williams PM, Wood WI,

XX WPI; 2004-020440/02.

XX Isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and the proteins

PT they encode, e.g. PRO245, PRO269 and PRO1668, useful for preventing,
 PT diagnosing and treating e.g. disorders relating to blood coagulation.
 XX
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 1pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypohinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCATGCGGCGAG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCATGCGGCGAG 19
 RESULT 1760
 ADEB9489
 ID ADEB9489 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADEB9489;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DR Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KW retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
 KW hypohinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnerability; cyclostatic; ophthalmological;
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US200321576-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-NOV-2003.
 XX
 XX 18-NOV-2002; 2002US-00298993.
 XX
 XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
 XX 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.
 XX
 PA (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers LV, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Gdowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ;
 PI Mather JF, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Thomas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-021580/02.
 XX
 PT New PRO polypeptide for preparing a medicament for treating a condition
 PT that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody, e.g.
 PT inflammatory diseases, cancer or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
 PT
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 476pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
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 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypohinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its

CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 GCAGCCCCCATGGGCGAG 1228

Db 2 GCAGCCCCCATGGGCGAG 19

RESULT 1761

AD98608

ID AD98608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADE98608;

AC ADE98608;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human, PCR, primer, seq, PRO; secreted, transmembrane, therapeutic;

XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

XX neonatal heart; stimulant endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;

XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;

XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumor; retinal disorder;

XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinulinemia;

XX hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

XX arthritis; cardiac; vulvar; cytostatic; ophthalmological;

XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003211569-A1.

XX 13-NOV-2003.

PD 13-NOV-2003.

PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904938.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.

XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.

XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063466P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063328P.

XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.

PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.

PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.

PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.

PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.

PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.

PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.

PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.

PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.

PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0080262P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098033P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.

PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101937P.

PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.

PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000219P.

PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000414P.

PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504P.

PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000584P.

PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737P.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000843P.

PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042P.

PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264P.

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710P.

PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0022328P.

PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350P.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Abkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;

XX Rivaoroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A;

XX Gadoweski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillen KJ, Kijavini IJ;

XX Mether JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;

XX Williams PM, Wood WI;

DR WPI, 2004-021576/02.
 XX
 XX New isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for treating Parkinson's
 PT disease, enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome gastrointestinal
 PT ulceration, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or Usher
 PT syndrome.
 XX
 XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 469pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCATGGGCG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCATGGGCG 19
 RESULT 1762
 ADE99035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE99035;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
 KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
 KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
 KM hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003211568-A1.
 XX
 XX 13-NOV-2003.
 XX
 XX 12-UTL-2001; 2001US-00904805.
 XX
 XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-006327P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.
 XX
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
 PI Flvayroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ,
 PI Macher JF, Pan U, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 XX WPI, 2004-021575/02.
 XX
 XX New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated
 PT as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,
 PT cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or
 PT cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 473pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.

KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
 KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
 KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KM retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
 KM hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KM arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cycostatic; ophthalmological;
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003180312-A1.
 XX
 XX 25-SEP-2003.
 PD
 XX 18-NOV-2002; 2002US-00299976.
 PF
 XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665550.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Abhkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IG,
 PI Mather JF, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-031838/03.
 XX
 PT New PRO polypeptide useful for preparing a medicament for treating a
 PT condition that is responsive to the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody,
 PT e.g. inflammatory diseases, cancer or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 473bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosum), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs. In chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO

CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 19
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 RESULT 1765
 ADF73475
 ID ADF73475 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF73475;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43. PCR primer #1.
 XX
 XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
 KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
 KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KM retinitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
 KM hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KM arthritis; cardiant; vulnerary; cycostatic; ophthalmological;
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003166051-A1.
 PD
 XX 04-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904920.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.

PR 28-OCT-1997 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997 97US-0063564P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997 97US-0063435P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997 97US-0063704P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997 97US-0063732P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997 97US-0063734P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997 97US-0063735P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997 97US-0063738P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997 97US-0063870P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997 97US-0064215P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997 97US-0064288P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997 97US-0065633P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998 98US-0098033P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998 98US-0098033P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998 98US-0101917P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998 98US-0101930P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998 98US-0101943P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998 98US-0101080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998 98US-0109304P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998 98US-0113266P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 13-SEP-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 05-OCT-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 29-NOV-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 01-DEC-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 16-DEC-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999 99US-0146222P.
 PR 05-JAN-2000 2000US-0000219P.
 PR 11-FEB-2000 2000US-0000365P.
 PR 22-FEB-2000 2000US-0000414P.
 PR 24-FEB-2000 2000US-0000504P.
 PR 02-MAR-2000 2000US-0000584P.
 PR 20-MAR-2000 2000US-0000737P.
 PR 30-MAR-2000 2000US-0000843P.
 PR 02-MAY-2000 2000US-0001402P.
 PR 02-JUN-2000 2000US-0001526P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000 2000US-0002071P.
 PR 24-AUG-2000 2000US-0002332P.
 PR 18-SEP-2000 2000US-00065350P.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Aabkenazi A, Batstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DU, Ferrara N;
 PI Pilvaroff E, Peng S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI William PM, Wood WI;
 XX

DR WPI, 2004-020549/02.

XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful
 PT in gene therapy, in chromosome and gene mapping, as chromosome markers,
 PT in tissue typing, in identifying chromosomes, and for treating e.g. tumor
 PT or arthritis.

XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 478bp; English.

XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hypernatraemia,
 CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1, 1e+03; Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCGCCGCGCG 1228

Db 2 GCAGGCCCGCCGCGCG 19

RESULT 1766

ADG92318

ID ADG92318 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ADG92318;

XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

XX DB Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KW neonatal heart; stimulated endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
 KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003027145-A1.
 XX 06-FEB-2003.
 PD 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907613.
 PF 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063122P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063455P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 200WO-US003565.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 200WO-US004414.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 200WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 200WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 200WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 200WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 200WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 200WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 200WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 200OUS-00665350.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA Ahkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavich J;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NP, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2004-118832/12.
 DR New nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide for use as hybridization
 XX probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating antisense RNA and
 XX DNA, and in gene therapy for treating e.g. cancer, Parkinson's disease
 PT and wounds.
 PT Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 471pp; English.
 PS The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 XX and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO protein and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide, for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for

CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypohinsulinemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs. In chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

SEQ Sequence 20 BP, 3 A, 8 C, 7 G, 2 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 1228

Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGCGCAG 19

RESULT 1767

ADG92745
ID ADG92745 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

AC ADG92745;

XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy; VEGF; proliferation;

KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;

KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;

KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;

KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;

KM hypohinsulinemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytotoxic; ophthalmological;

KM osteopathic; antithrilitic; anorectic.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2003027146-A1.

XX 06-FEB-2003.

XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907942.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Aabkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
PI Filvaroff E, Rong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-106404/11.
XX
XX Isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide useful for various
PT applications e.g. hybridization probes.
XX
XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 474bp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for the
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1211 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 1228
DB 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
RESULT 1768
ADH14313
ID ADH14313 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADH14313;
XX
XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human retinoblastoma 1 (RB1CC1) cDNA PCR primer RB1CC-RS1.
XX
XX KM cell nucleus; transcription; gene expression; retinoblastoma-1; RB1CC1;
XX diagnosis; cancer; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WC02003102028-A1.
XX
XX PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
XX PF 30-JAN-2003; 2003WO-JP000882.
XX
XX PR 03-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00161400.
XX PR 24-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00214978.
XX
XX PA (OKAB/) OKABE H.
XX PA (IKEG/) IKEGAWA S.
XX PA (CHAN/) CHANO T.
XX
XX PI Chano T;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-081932/08.
XX
XX PT Protein in the nuclei of human and animal cells associated with
XX expression of retinoblastoma-1 gene for diagnosis of cancer.
XX
XX PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 27; 113bp; Japanese.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a protein or polypeptide found in the nuclei of
XX human and animal cells that are associated with transcription and/or
XX induction of expression of retinoblastoma-1 gene (RB1CC1). The detection
XX of RB1CC1 gene and its protein is useful for the diagnosis of cancer. The
XX human RB1CC1 cDNA is 6.6 kb containing a 4782 bp ORF, encoding a 180 kD
XX 1594 amino acid protein. This sequence corresponds to a PCR primer used
XX to amplify and isolate the human RB1CC1 cDNA sequence (ADH14289).
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3025 CCTCGTGCCTCCTGGAG 3042
DB 1 CTTCCCTGCCTCCTAGAG 18
RESULT 1769
ADG47554/c
ID ADG47554 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADG47554;
XX
XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

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XX DE Oligomer ON #3 RNA used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX KM Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
XX KM herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
XX KM hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
XX KM rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX KM ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "C+ represents 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine;
XX FT U+ represents 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine"
XX PN US2003096980-A1.
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX PE 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX PR 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX PA (FROE/) FROEHLER B.
XX PA (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
XX PA (MAT/) MATTEUCCI M.
XX PA (JONE/) JONES R J.
XX PA (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
XX PA (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX PI Froehler B, Wagner R, Matteucci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
XX PI Pudlo J;
XX DR WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX PT New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
XX PT leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
XX PT as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 18; 66pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
XX CC analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
XX CC oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
XX CC also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
XX CC cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
XX CC immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
XX CC papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
XX CC sequence is a RNA oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5407 AAGAAAAATGAAATTA 5424
XX DB 19 AAGAAAAATGAAATTA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1770
XX ID ADG47565 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADG47565;
XX XX
XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX KM Antisense oligomer #1 used to inhibit target gene expression.

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XX XX Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
XX KM herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
XX KM hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
XX KM rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX KM antisense; ss.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "C+ represents 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine"
XX PN US2003096980-A1.
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX PE 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX PR 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX PA (FROE/) FROEHLER B.
XX PA (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
XX PA (MAT/) MATTEUCCI M.
XX PA (JONE/) JONES R J.
XX PA (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
XX PA (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX PI Froehler B, Wagner R, Matteucci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
XX PI Pudlo J;
XX DR WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX PT New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
XX PT leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
XX PT as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 29; 66pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
XX CC analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
XX CC oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
XX CC also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
XX CC cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
XX CC immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
XX CC papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
XX CC sequence is an antisense oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5407 AAGAAAAATGAAATTA 5424
XX DB 19 AAGAAAAATGAAATTA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1771
XX ID ADG47558 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADG47558;
XX XX
XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX KM Oligomer ON -13 RNA #1 used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX KM Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
XX KM herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;

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KW hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
KM rhinovirus; gene expression; cytosstatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX ss.
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "C* represents 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxycytidine";
FT u* represents 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine "
XX
XX US2003096980-A1.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX
XX 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX
XX (PROE/) FROEHLER B.
XX (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
XX (MATT/) MATTEUCCI M.
XX (JONE/) JONES R J.
XX (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
XX (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
XX Froehler B, Wagner R, Matteucci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
XX Pudio J;
XX WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
XX New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
XX leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
XX as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
XX Example 6; SEQ ID NO 22; 66pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
XX analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
XX oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
XX also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
XX cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
XX immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
XX papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
XX sequence is a RNA oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5407 AAGAAAAATGAAATTA 5424
XX |||||
XX 19 AAGAAAAATGAAAGAAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1772
XX ADG47557/c
XX ID ADG47557 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADG47557;
XX
XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligomer ON -11 DNA #1 used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
XX Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
XX herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
XX hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
XX rhinovirus; gene expression; cytosstatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
```

```
KW ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "C' represents 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine"
XX
XX US2003096980-A1.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX
XX 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX
XX (PROE/) FROEHLER B.
XX (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
XX (MATT/) MATTEUCCI M.
XX (JONE/) JONES R J.
XX (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
XX (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
XX Froehler B, Wagner R, Matteucci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
XX Pudio J;
XX WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
XX New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
XX leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
XX as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
XX Example 6; SEQ ID NO 21; 66pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
XX analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
XX oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
XX also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
XX cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
XX immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
XX papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
XX sequence is an oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5407 AAGAAAAATGAAATTA 5424
XX |||||
XX 19 AAGAAAAATGAAAGAAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1773
XX ADG47555/c
XX ID ADG47555 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADG47555;
XX
XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligomer ON -21 RNA used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
XX Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
XX herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
XX hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
XX rhinovirus; gene expression; cytosstatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
```

```
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "C' represents 5-methyl-2'-deoxycytidine; U*
FT represents 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine "
XX US2003096980-A1.
XX
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX PF 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX PR 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX
XX PA (FROE/) FROEHLER B.
XX PA (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
XX PA (MAT/) MATTEUCCI M.
XX PA (JONE/) JONES R J.
XX PA (GUT/) GUTIERREZ A J.
XX PA (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
XX PI Froehler B, Wagner R, Matteucci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
XX Pudo J;
XX WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
XX PT New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
XX leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
XX as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
XX PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 19; 66pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
XX analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
XX oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
XX also useful for treating leukemia or viral infection such as
XX cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
XX immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
XX papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
XX sequence is a RNA oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5407 AAGAAAAATGAAATA 5424
DB 19 AAGAAAAATGAAAGAAA 2
RESULT 1774
ADG47552/c
ID ADG47552 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADG47552;
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligomer ON #1 used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
XX Therapy; leukemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
XX herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
XX hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
XX rhinovirus; gene expression; cytosstatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX OS US2003096980-A1.
XX
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.
```

```
XX
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX PF 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX PR 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX
XX PA (FROE/) FROEHLER B.
XX PA (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
XX PA (MAT/) MATTEUCCI M.
XX PA (JONE/) JONES R J.
XX PA (GUT/) GUTIERREZ A J.
XX PA (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
XX PI Froehler B, Wagner R, Matteucci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
XX Pudo J;
XX WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
XX PT New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
XX leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
XX as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
XX PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 16; 66pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
XX analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
XX oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
XX also useful for treating leukemia or viral infection such as
XX cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
XX immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
XX papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
XX sequence is an oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5407 AAGAAAAATGAAATA 5424
DB 19 AAGAAAAATGAAAGAAA 2
RESULT 1775
ADG47606/c
ID ADG47606 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADG47606;
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligomer ON -11 DNA #2 used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
XX Therapy; leukemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
XX herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
XX hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
XX rhinovirus; gene expression; cytosstatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX OS US2003096980-A1.
XX
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.
```

```
XX 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX
XX
XX 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX
XX (PROE/) FROEHLER B.
XX (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
XX (WATT/) MATTEUCCI M.
XX (JONE/) JONES R J.
XX (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
XX (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
XX Froehler B, Wagner R, Matteucci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
XX Pudlo J;
XX WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
XX New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
XX leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
XX as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 23; 66pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
XX analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
XX oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
XX also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
XX cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
XX immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
XX papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
XX sequence is an oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAATGA 5424
XX |||||
XX 19 AAGAAAAAATGAAAGAAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1776
XX ADG47607/c
XX ID ADG47607 standard; RNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADG47607;
XX
XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligomer ON -13 RNA #2 used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
XX KW Therapy; leukaemia; viral infection; cytomegalovirus; CMV;
XX herpes simplex virus; HSV; HTLV; human immuno deficiency virus; HIV;
XX hepatitis B virus; HBV; human papilloma virus; HPV; VZV; influenza virus;
XX rhinovirus; gene expression; cytostatic; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "C* represents 5-(1-propynyl) - 2'-deoxycytidine;
XX U* represents 5-(1-propynyl)-2'-deoxyuridine;
XX Phosphorothioate backbone "
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PF 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00024818.
XX
XX
XX 12-FEB-1996; 96US-00599738.
XX
XX (PROE/) FROEHLER B.
XX (WAGN/) WAGNER R.
XX (WATT/) MATTEUCCI M.
XX (JONE/) JONES R J.
XX (GUTI/) GUTIERREZ A J.
XX (PUDL/) PUDLO J.
XX
XX Froehler B, Wagner R, Matteucci M, Jones RJ, Gutierrez AJ;
XX Pudlo J;
XX WPI; 2004-008952/01.
XX
XX New oligomer containing modified pyrimidines, useful for treating
XX leukemia or viral infection by inhibiting expression of target genes, or
XX as diagnostic assays, and primers.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 23; 66pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel nucleomonomer and oligomer
XX analogues. The invention is useful for evaluating candidate antisense
XX oligomer for its ability to inhibit gene expression. The invention is
XX also useful for treating leukaemia or viral infection such as
XX cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV)-1, HSV-2, HTLV-1, human
XX immuno deficiency virus (HIV)-1, HIV-2, hepatitis B virus (HBV), human
XX papilloma virus (HPV), VZV, influenza virus and rhinovirus. The present
XX sequence is a RNA oligomer used to inhibit target gene expression.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 14 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5407 AAGAAAAAATGAAATGA 5424
XX |||||
XX 19 AAGAAAAAATGAAAGAAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 1777
XX ADH20534
XX ID ADH20534 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADH20534;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumor; retinal disorder;
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
XX hypotinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
XX arthritis; cardiac; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2004005553-A1.
XX
XX PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
XX PF 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908576.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
```

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065633P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145628P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 XX
 XX (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Rivauroff E, Peng S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerltzen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IT;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2004-061703/08.
 XX
 XX New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
 PT diagnosing or treating tumor, for chromosome mapping or for tissue
 PT typing.
 PT
 XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 126pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The

CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCAGGCGAG 1228
DB 2 GCAGGCCCCCAGGCGAG 19

RESULT 1778

ADH07389

ADH07389 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ADH07389;

25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

protein therapy.

Homo sapiens.

US2004006211-A1.

08-JAN-2004.

29-MAY-2003; 2003US-00448713.

24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.

22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.

18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663350.

12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00905125.

(DESN/) DESNOYERS L.

(GDDP/) GODDARD A.

(GDDP/) GODOWSKI P J.

(GURN/) GURNEY A L.

(MATH/) MATHER J P.

(WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.

(WOOD/) WOOD W I.

Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski P, Gurney A, Mather JP,

Williams PM, Wood WI;

WPI; 2004-081748/08.

New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful

in gene therapy, as molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis,

as hybridization probes or as therapeutic agents.

CC bioreactors. The PRO sequences can be used in gene and protein therapy.

CC The PRO polypeptide, the agonist or antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody

CC can be used in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a

CC condition which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, the agonist or

CC antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody. The nucleic acids encoding PRO

CC polypeptides are used as hybridisation probes for gene mapping,

CC generating transgenic animals useful in the development and screening of

CC useful reagents, in chromosome identification or for tissue typing. The

CC PRO polypeptides are also useful in gene therapy, may be employed as

CC molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis or as therapeutic

CC agents. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays or for the

CC affinity purification of PRO for recombinant cell culture or natural

CC sources. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify

CC a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCAGGCGAG 1228
DB 2 GCAGGCCCCCAGGCGAG 19

RESULT 1779

ADH59934

ADH59934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ADH59934;

25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;

tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;

neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;

rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;

cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;

retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;

hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;

arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytoskeletal; ophthalmological;

osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

Homo sapiens.

US2003215904-A1.

20-NOV-2003.

16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906722.

17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.

17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.

18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.

15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

11-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.

21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.

24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.

24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.

24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.

24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064216P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066710P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098033P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101917P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101930P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-010925108P.
 PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145688P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00600219P.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00603565P.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00604414P.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00605064P.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00605841P.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-00607377P.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00608439P.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-014042P.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-015264P.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-015264P.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-015264P.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-015264P.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA
 XX
 PI Aghkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Goddard E, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI, 2004-141684/14.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel isolated native PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, as
 PT molecular weight markers in protein electrophoresis, for treating
 PT enterocolitis, Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, congenital microvillus
 PT atrophy.
 PS
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 470bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypofibrinolysis, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCAGGCGAG 1228
 DB 2 GCAGGCCCCCAGGCGAG 19

```

RESULT 1780
ADH65127/c
XX ID ADH65127 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADH65127;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #1961.
XX
XX KM antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
XX inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
XX KM cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
XX KM phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003099215-A2.
XX
XX PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
XX PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
XX PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
XX PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
XX cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1961; 985pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted
XX to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
XX antisense oligonucleotide of the invention are useful for preventing or
XX delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity, The
XX cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
XX present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
XX the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
XX contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2564 AGCGGAGAGAGAGATGG 2581
XX |||||
XX DB 18 AGCGGAGAGAGAGATGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1781
ADH64791
XX ID ADH64791 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADH64791;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #1625.
XX
XX KM antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
XX inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
XX KM cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
XX KM phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
XX DR

```

```

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003099215-A2.
XX
XX PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
XX PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
XX PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
XX PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
XX cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1625; 985pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted
XX to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
XX antisense oligonucleotide of the invention are useful for preventing or
XX delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity, The
XX cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
XX present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
XX the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
XX contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 217 CACACATCTCCCTCAG 234
XX |||||
XX DB 3 CACACATCTCCCTCTC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1782
ADH6045
XX ID ADH6045 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADH6045;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #2879.
XX
XX KM antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
XX inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
XX KM cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
XX KM phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003099215-A2.
XX
XX PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
XX PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
XX PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
XX PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX

```

XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 4, SEQ ID NO 2879, 985bp, English.
XX
CC The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 7 A, 4 C, 1 G, 8 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2458 CATTCTAATTCATCATA 2475
DB 3 CATTCTAATTCATCATA 20
XX
RESULT 1783
ADH66757/c
XX ID ADH66757 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADH66757;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3591.
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
XX inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
XX cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX
XX NO2003099215-A2.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
XX 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Crosby SD, Nalseth AB;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 4, SEQ ID NO 3591, 985bp, English.
XX
XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence

CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 2 A, 10 C, 1 G, 7 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2567 GCGAGAGAGATGAGA 2584
DB 20 GCGAGAGAGATGAGA 3
XX
RESULT 1784
ADH66510
XX ID ADH66510 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADH66510;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3344.
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
XX inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
XX cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX
XX NO2003099215-A2.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
XX 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Crosby SD, Nalseth AB;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 4, SEQ ID NO 3344, 985bp, English.
XX
XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted
CC to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
CC delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
CC cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
CC present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
CC the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
CC contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 3 A, 10 C, 1 G, 6 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 218 ACCACATCTCCCTCACC 235
DB 1 ATCACATCTCCCTCTCC 18
XX
RESULT 1785
ADH66328

```

ID ADH66328 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH66328;
XX
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #3162.
XX
XX antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
XX inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
XX cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOB.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO2003099215-A2.
XX
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 20-MAY-2003; 2003MO-US016084.
XX
XX 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
XX (PHMA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
XX cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3162; 985bp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotide that are targeted
XX to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
XX antisense oligonucleotide of the invention are useful for preventing or
XX delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
XX oligonucleotide are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
XX cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
XX present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
XX the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
XX contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOB) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2458 CATCTAATTCATCATA 2475
DB 2 CATCTAATTCATCATA 19
XX
RESULT 1786
ADH50650
ID ADH50650 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH50650;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human IRAK-1 DNA, antisense oligonucleotide #44.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; human; interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase-1;
XX IL-1 receptor-associated kinase-1; IRAK-1;
XX hyperproliferative disorder e.g.; cancer; autoimmune disorder;
XX altered bone metabolism or inflammation; cytostatic; immunosuppressive;
XX osteopathic; antiinflammatory; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

```

```

XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "this oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOB) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length at each
FT end. All cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX US2003228690-A1.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2002; 2002US-00167034.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2002; 2002US-00167034.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Baker BF, Freiler SM, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-052028/05.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 57; 66bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding interleukin-1 (IL-1) receptor-associated kinase-1
XX (IRAK-1). The antisense compound comprises an antisense oligonucleotide
XX that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and inhibits the
XX expression of IRAK-1. The antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric
XX oligonucleotide. The antisense oligonucleotide comprises at least one
XX modified internucleoside linkage, preferably a phosphorothioate linkage.
XX It also comprises at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably a 2'-O-
XX methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) sugar moiety. The antisense oligonucleotide further
XX comprises at least one modified nucleobase, preferably a 5-
XX methylcytosine. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for the
XX treatment of diseases such as hyperproliferative disorders, e.g. cancer,
XX autoimmune disorders, altered bone metabolism, and inflammation. The
XX present sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in the
XX examples of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1634 AGCTGGCCAGTCCAGG 1651
DB 2 AGCTGGCCAGTCCAGG 19
XX
RESULT 1787
ADH06962
ID ADH06962 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH06962;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
XX protein therapy.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

```

PN US2004005665-A1.
XX
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 29-MAY-2003; 2003US-00449656.
XX
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907794.
XX
PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.
PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.
PA (GODO/) GODOBSKI P J.
PA (GURN/) GURNEY A L.
PA (MATH/) MATHER J P.
PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.
PA (WOOD/) WOOD W I.
PI Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-081725/08.
XX
PT New PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful in gene therapy,
PT or preparing a medicament for treating a condition that is responsive to
PT the PRO polypeptide or anti-PRO antibody, e.g. inflammatory diseases,
PT cancer or AIDS.
XX
PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 462bp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. The PRO sequences can be used in gene and protein therapy.
CC The PRO polypeptide, the agonist or antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody
CC can be used in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a
CC condition which is responsive to the PRO polypeptide, the agonist or
CC antagonist or the anti-PRO antibody. The nucleic acids encoding PRO
CC polypeptides are used as hybridisation probes for gene mapping.
CC Generating transgenic animals useful in the development and screening of
CC useful reagents, in chromosome identification or for tissue typing. The
CC PRO polypeptides are also useful in gene therapy, may be employed as
CC molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis or as therapeutic
CC agents. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays or for the
CC affinity purification of PRO for recombinant cell culture or natural
CC sources. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
CC a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1,le+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1211 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCAG 19
RESULT 1788
AD118704
ID AD118704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

AC AD118704;
XX
DT 15-Apr-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW reinitiate pigmentocum; obesity; diabete; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypodisinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US2003152999-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PE 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904766.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063509P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063455P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98MO-US018824.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019177.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019330.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100658P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98MO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99MO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99MO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028501.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028564.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030939.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005804.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US022328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00663530.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deamoyers L, Baton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Pilvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaidi JC, Gurney AL, Hillman KJ, Kljavin IJ;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2004-020479/02.
 XX
 XX Sixty two isolated nucleic acids encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245
 PT or PRO1868, useful for treating psoriasis and epithelial cancers such as
 PT lung squamous cell carcinoma.
 XX
 PS Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 426pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of

CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypohinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCTCCTATGCGCAG 1228
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCCTATGCGCAG 19
 RESULT 1789
 AD157141
 ID AD157141 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AD157141;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Oryza minuta P19 locus nucleotide binding site (NBS) gene PCR primer #58.
 DE
 XX nucleotide binding site; NBS; P19 gene; bacterial blight; rice blast;
 KW plant breeding; transgenic plant; plant; PCR; primer; ss.
 KW
 OS Oryza minuta.
 XX
 PN US2004006788-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-JAN-2004.
 XX
 XX 27-JAN-2003; 2003US-00352179.
 XX
 XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-0352106P.
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353304P.
 XX
 XX (WANG/) WANG G.
 PA (LIU/) LIU G.
 XX
 XX Wang G, Liu G;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2004-121064/12.
 DR
 XX

PT Nucleic acids encoding nucleotide binding site (NBS) proteins NBS1, NBS2
PT and NBS3, useful for producing plants resistant to Magnaporthe grisea
infection.
PS
PS Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 58, 136bp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of nucleotide
CC binding site (NBS) proteins from the Oryza minuta p19 locus (bacterial
CC blight and rice blast resistance genes). The DNA sequences may be used as
CC markers for resistance to infection with Magnaporthe grisea in plant
CC breeding programs. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer for
CC the Oryza minuta p19 locus.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2570 AGAGAGATGAGAGACA 2587
Db 3 AGAGTGGATGAGAGACA 20
RESULT 1790
ADH97483
ID ADH97483 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH97483;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; 5'; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KM retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KM hypohinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KM arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytosolic; ophthalmological;
KM osteopathic; antiarthritis; anorectic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003190610-A1.
XX
PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX
PE 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906618.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.
PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.

PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063345P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065847P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100282P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100282P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0101937P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100658P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0101943P.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUN-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0000219P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000355P.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000414P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0000504P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000584P.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000737P.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0000839P.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-0014042P.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710P.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0020710P.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350P.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ,
PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tamas D,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
DR WPI; 2004-032142/03.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, useful for producing a
PT recombinant PRO polypeptide and for treating tumors by gene therapy.
XX
XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 471bp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC hypoinsulinaemia, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.0; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.le+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1211 GCAGGCCCATGGCGAG 1228
DB 2 GCAGGCCCATGGCGAG 19
RESULT 1791
AD165851
ID AD165851 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX

AC AD165851;
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
DE
XX Human; PCR; primer; 58; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypoinsulinaemia; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003148371-A1.
PN
XX 07-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906777.
PF
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063217P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063410P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063412P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
XX 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
XX 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
XX 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065845P.
XX 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065893P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.

PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Aeshkenazi A, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton D, Ferrara N,
 PI Fliviaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
 PI Godowaki PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kljavin IJ,
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TH, Tumas D,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,
 XX WPI, 2004-020441/02.
 XX isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and the proteins
 PT they encode, e.g. PRO25, PRO269 and PRO1868, useful for preventing,
 PT diagnosing and treating e.g. disorders relating to blood coagulation.
 XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 478bp; English.
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of

CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing C-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypotension, bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCCCATGAGGCG 1228
 2 GCAGGCCCCCATGAGGCG 19
 RESULT 1792
 ADH60594
 ID ADH60594 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH60594;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 XX
 XX Human; PCR; primer; 59; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
 KW hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cyostatic; ophthalmological;
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004023331-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2004.
 XX
 XX 28-APR-2003; 2003US-00425447.
 PF 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-00919330.

PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004414.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-0065350.
 PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907794.
 XX
 PA (DESN/) DESNOYERS L.
 PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.
 PA (GODO/) GODOWSKI P J.
 PA (GURN/) GURNEY A L.
 PA (MATH/) MATHER J P.
 PA (WILL/) WILLIAMS P M.
 PA (WOOD/) WOOD W I.
 XX
 PI Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-142655/14.
 XX
 PT New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated
 PT as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,
 PT cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or
 PT cancer.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 222; 428bp; English.
 XX
 PS The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCATCGAGGAG 1228
 |||||
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCATCGAGGAG 19
 |||||
 RESULT 1793
 ADI00896
 ID ADI00896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADI00896;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE RT-PCR primer SEQ ID 24 used to amplify human MUC5B RNA.
 XX
 KM MUC5B-b1; MUC5B-b2; mucin; MUC5B promoter; 88; PCR; primer; human;
 KM RT-PCR.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003096219-A1.
 XX
 PD 22-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990613.
 XX
 PR 21-NOV-2001; 2001US-00990613.
 XX
 PA (WDR/) WU R.
 PA (CHEN/) CHEN Y.
 PI Wu R, Chen Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-088749/09.
 XX
 PT Novel MUC5B gene useful for identifying a compound capable of modulating
 PT MUC5B gene promoter activity.
 XX
 PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 24; 52bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid molecule
 CC comprising a nucleotide sequence chosen from a fully defined sequence of
 CC MUC5B-b1 and MUC5B-b2. The method of the invention may be useful for
 CC identifying a compound capable of modulating mucin MUC5B gene promoter
 CC activity. The current sequence is that of the RT-PCR primer of the
 CC invention which was used to amplify human MUC5B RNA.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2315 GGGCCCATCTCCACT 2332
 |||||
 Db 1 GGGCCCATCTCCACT 18
 |||||
 RESULT 1794
 ADJ99651
 ID ADJ99651 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ99651;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43; PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KM Human; PCR; primer; 88; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KM neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;

KM endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KM rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
 KM cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KM rectitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
 KM hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KM arthritis; cardiac; vulvovaginal; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2003187238-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903562.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059265P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063554P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066345P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028364.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030999.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 XX
 XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N;
 PI Piliavoff B, Pong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A;
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ;
 PI Mather UP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2004-032054/03.
 DR
 XX Isolated nucleic acid for making vector for host cell, comprises
 PT specified sequence identical to nucleotide sequence that encodes
 PT polypeptide having amino acid sequence.
 XX
 XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 470pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioeffectors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart. Inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC hypotension, retinal disorders), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the

expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification. The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCATGGCAG 1228
Db 2 GCAGGCCCATGGCAG 19

RESULT 1795

ID ADL08844 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADL08844;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
XX tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
XX neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
XX endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
XX rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
XX cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
XX retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
XX hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
XX arthritis; cardiac; vulnery; cystostatic; ophthalmological;
XX osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003186358-A1.

XX 02-OCT-2003.

PF 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-00904877.

XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.

PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.

PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.

PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.

PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065933P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018824.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
PR 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019177.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019437.
PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 01-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025108.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 08-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020594.
PR 13-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020944.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021547.
PR 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028214.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030911.
PR 20-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030939.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004565.
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007377.

PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
 XX
 PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Deeneyers L, Ecton DL, Ferrara N,
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IV,
 PI Macher JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,
 XX WPI; 2004-041195/04.
 DR
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid molecule for use in molecular biology, as
 PT hybridization probe, in chromosome and gene mapping, and in generation of
 PT anti-sense ribonucleic acid and deoxyribonucleic acid.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 36, SEQ ID NO 222; 472pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/cranmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
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 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
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 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
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 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or PFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 CC hypotension, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
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 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 CC
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCGAG 1228
 |||||
 Db 2 GCAGGCCCCCATGGGCGAG 19
 |||||
 RESULT 1796
 ADK97131/C
 ID ADK97131 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK97131;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer of the invention #2851.
 XX
 KM human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP2003259875-A.
 XX
 PD 16-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
 XX
 PA (KAGAKU GIUTTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.
 XX
 PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
 PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
 PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 6160; 2627pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
 CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
 CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
 CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
 CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 2764 GACATGAGCTCTTAGTG 2781
 |||||
 Db 19 GACATGAGCTCTTAGTG 2
 |||||

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 1797
 ADK97535
 ID ADK97535 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK97535;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer of the invention #3255.
 XX
 KM human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP2003259875-A.
 XX
 PD 16-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
 PF

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XX 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2004-093977/10.
XX
XX Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
XX fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
XX nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 6564; 2627bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
XX gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
XX human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
XX detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
XX present sequence represents a primer of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 987 CCTCTACCAAGCTCTTCC 1004
Db 2 CCGTACCAAGCTCTCCC 19
RESULT 1798
ADJ59659/c
ID ADJ59659 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ59659;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to CCR3 #160.
XX
XX Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 515; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.

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CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3336 CCGGCGACTGCTCTGTGA 3353
Db 19 CCGGCGCTGCTCTGTGA 2
RESULT 1799
ADJ59513/c
ID ADJ59513 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ59513;
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide associated to CCR3 #14.
XX
XX Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
XX airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004011613-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
XX CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 369; 85bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
XX Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
XX oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is

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CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1055 CATCCACAGCAGCTCTGG 1072
20 CATCCACAGCAGCAGCCGG 3

RESULT 1800
ADJ60454/c
ID ADJ60454 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ60454;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to VCM #17.
XX
KM Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
DR
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1310; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the always
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), acute respiratory distress syndrome

CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP, 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 4097 TGCTCTGGAGGAGCCAG 4114
18 TTCTCTGGAGGAGCCAG 1

RESULT 1801
ADJ61326/c
ID ADJ61326 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ61326;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to IL5R-X61176 #18.
XX
KM Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JM, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
PI WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
DR
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2182; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the always
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from allergy inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP, 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1177 ATCGAGAGAGAGAGAGA 1194
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 18 ATGAGAGAGAGAGAGAGA 1

RESULT 1802

ADJ60546
ID ADJ60546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADJ60546;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX oligonucleotide associated to Tryptase-a #82.

DE Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;

KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;

KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;

KW 88.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO2004011613-A2.

XX 05-FEB-2004.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003MO-US023509.

XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,

PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory

PT disease e.g., asthma.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1402; 85bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,

CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-

CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.

CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the

CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the

CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways

CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is

CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment

CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is

CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded

CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases

CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome

CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway

CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

XX invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 952 TCTGACGCCGCTGAGGA 969
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 2 TGTGACGCCGCTGAGGA 19

RESULT 1803

ADJ61695/c
ID ADJ61695 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADJ61695;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX VCAM receptor #16.

DE Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;

KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;

KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;

KW 88.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO2004011613-A2.

XX 05-FEB-2004.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003MO-US023509.

XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,

PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory

PT disease e.g., asthma.

XX Example 6; SEQ ID NO 2551; 85bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,

CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-

CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.

CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the

CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the

CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways

CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is

CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment

CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is

CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded

CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases

CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome

CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway

CC obstruction. The present sequence represents a receptor of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 4097 TGTCTCTGAGAGCCAG 4114
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
18 TTCTCTCTGAGAGCCAG 1

RESULT 1804

ADJ58890/c
 ID ADJ58890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ58890;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human integrin-linked kinase target oligonucleotide ISIS #109261.
 XX
 KW Therapy; insulin resistance; hyperglycaemia; type II diabetes mellitus;
 KM human; integrin-linked kinase; ILK; p59ILK; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004006005-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-JAN-2004.
 XX
 PF 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188883.
 XX
 PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188883.
 XX
 PA (BHAM/) BHAMOT S.
 XX
 PI Bhamot S;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-081735/08.
 XX
 PT Treating a mammal for insulin resistance, hyperglycemia, or type II
 PT diabetes mellitus comprises administering to the mammal in need of the
 PT treatment an integrin-linked kinase inhibitor.
 XX
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 82; 48pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for treating conditions of
 CC insulin resistance, hyperglycaemia, and type II diabetes mellitus. The
 CC present sequence is human integrin-linked kinase (ILK, p59ILK) target
 CC oligonucleotide.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3077 AGGACTGCAAGGACTTG 3094
 DB 18 AGGACTGGAAGTCTTG 1
 RESULT 1805
 ADK67454
 ID ADK67454 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK67454;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer 1 used to amplify human MDRI exon 26 DNA.
 XX
 KM steroid necrosis of the femoral head disease; ONF; MDRI;
 KM transporation protein P-glycoprotein; P-gp; human; ss; PCR; primer;
 KM exon 26.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2004024143-A.
 XX
 PD 29-JAN-2004.
 XX
 PF 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00186624.
 XX
 PR 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00186624.

XX
 PA (KANS-) KANSAS TLO KK.
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-207137/20.
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Determining risk of steroid necrosis of femoral head disease, by
 DE detecting nucleotide polymorphism in MDRI gene.
 XX
 PS Example; SEQ ID NO 2; 10pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method for determining the risk of
 CC steroid necrosis of the femoral head disease (ONF) by detecting the
 CC nucleotide polymorphism of the base located in position 3435 of the MDRI
 CC (transportation protein P-glycoprotein; P-gp) gene. The method of the
 CC invention may be useful for determining the risk of steroid necrosis of
 CC the femoral head disease. The current sequence is that of the PCR primer
 CC 1 of the invention which was used to amplify human MDRI exon 26 DNA.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2822 TTCAGCTGATTGAGGCA 2839
 DB 1 TTCAGCTGCTTGATGCA 18
 RESULT 1806
 ADM25185
 ID ADM25185 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM25185;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
 KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
 KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
 KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
 KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; FFA; chondrocyte;
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
 KW hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
 KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003096233-A1.
 XX
 PD 22-MAY-2003.
 XX
 DT 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00903925.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059115P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059124P.
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059126P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
 PR 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0062125P.
 PR 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062289P.
 PR 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.

PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
 PR 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063327P.
 PR 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
 PR 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063704P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063732P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063734P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063735P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063738P.
 PR 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0064215P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0063870P.
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0064103P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.
 PR 07-NOV-1997; 97US-0064809P.
 PR 12-NOV-1997; 97US-0065186P.
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97US-0065846P.
 PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065693P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066120P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066164P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066453P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066466P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066511P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066770P.
 PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-0066772P.
 PR 25-NOV-1997; 97US-0066840P.
 PR 12-DEC-1997; 97US-0069425P.
 PR 04-JUN-1998; 98US-0088026P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099803P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0018824P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0100262P.
 PR 14-SEP-1998; 98US-0019177P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0019330P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100858P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0019437P.
 PR 13-OCT-1998; 98US-0104080P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 01-DEC-1998; 98US-0025108P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113286P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0143048P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
 PR 08-SEP-1999; 99US-0020594P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0020944P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0021090P.
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0021547P.
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0023089P.
 PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0028214P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313P.
 PR 01-DEC-1999; 99US-0028301P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028564P.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028565P.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0030911P.
 PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0030911P.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US0000219P.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US0003565P.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US0004414P.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US0005004P.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US0005841P.
 PR 20-MAR-2000; 2000US0007377P.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US0008439P.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US014042P.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US015264P.

PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US0207710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US023328P.
 PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00655350.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Ashkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,
 PI Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME, Goddard A,
 PI Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Kijavlin IJ;
 PI Mather JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI,
 XX WPI, 2004-096547/10.
 DR
 XX
 XX Sixty one isolated nucleic acids encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO245
 PT or PRO1668, useful in chromosome and gene mapping, in generating
 PT antisense RNA and DNA, and in treating cancer and Alzheimer's disease.
 XX
 XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 483bp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
 CC and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
 CC antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
 CC at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
 CC for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
 CC polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
 CC of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
 CC polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
 CC bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
 CC heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
 CC proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
 CC stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
 CC retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
 CC cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
 CC differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
 CC detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
 CC tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
 CC retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
 CC hypoparathyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
 CC arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
 CC expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
 CC are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
 CC for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
 CC cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
 CC and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
 CC animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
 CC screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
 CC genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
 CC recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
 CC The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
 CC purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
 CC those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
 CC the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
 CC useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
 CC immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
 CC antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
 CC expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
 CC purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
 CC PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
 CC defective gene. The sequence in presented is a PCR primer which was used to
 CC amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1211 GCAGGCCCCCAGGCGAG 1228
 DB 2 GCAGGCTTCATGCGCAG 19

RESULT 1807
 ADJ19128/C
 ID ADJ19128 standard, DNA, 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ19128;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense 2-MOB gapmer oligo targeted to human IGF2 - SEQ ID 83.
 XX
 KW Insulin-like growth factor 2; IGF2; cytosolic; antiarthritic;
 KW anticarcinogenic; antisense; gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
 KW cancer; autoimmune disorder; rheumatoid arthritis; 2-MOB wing;
 KW 2'-methoxyethyl gapmer; ss; human; phosphorothioate backbone.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004006220-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-JAN-2004.
 XX
 PF 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188777.
 XX
 PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188777.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bhanot S, Dobie KM,
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-081750/08.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT insulin-like growth factor 2, useful for modulating expression of insulin
 PT -like growth factor 2 or for treating cancer or rheumatoid arthritis.
 XX
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 83; 70pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel compound 8 to 80 nucleobases in length
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding insulin-like growth factor 2
 CC (IGF2) which specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
 CC encoding insulin-like growth factor 2 and thus inhibits its expression.
 CC The nucleic acid of the invention demonstrates cytosolic, antiarthritic
 CC and antineoplastic activities and may be useful in modulating the
 CC expression of insulin-like growth factor 2, via antisense gene therapy,
 CC in order to treat diseases or conditions associated with insulin-like
 CC growth factor 2, preferably a hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer,
 CC or an autoimmune disorder such as rheumatoid arthritis. The current
 CC sequence is that of an antisense 2-MOB (2'-methoxyethyl) gapmer oligo
 CC targeted to human IGF2 of the invention. The oligonucleotide has central
 CC "gap" region flanked on both sides by 2-MOB "wings". The backbone
 CC linkages are phosphorothioate and all cytidine residues are 5-
 CC methylcytidines.
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX
 DE Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression Segid 2826.
 XX
 KW human; ss; liver related homologue-1; LRH1; NR5A2; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
 KW low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolemia;
 KW gall stone; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytosolic; antiapoptotic;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;
 KW antiinflammatory; virucidal.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT location/Qualifiers
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
 FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
 FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
 XX
 PD 08-JAN-2004.
 XX
 PF 01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.
 XX
 PR 01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
 XX
 PA (PRAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Kane CD,
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-083058/08.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
 PT related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer,
 PT dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
 XX
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 2826; 909pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
 CC the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
 CC thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
 CC length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
 CC molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
 CC nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific
 CC transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
 CC oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
 CC linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
 CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
 CC methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
 CC diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,
 CC dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
 CC LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolemia, gall stones,
 CC triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
 CC hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
 CC with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
 CC cytosolic, antiapoptotic, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
 CC litholytic, antiinflammatory and virucidal activities. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
 CC expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1610 AGCGTCCTTACTCAGCT 1627
|||||
DB 19 AGGCTCTTCAATTCAGAT 2

RESULT 1809
ADJ18343/C
ID ADJ18343 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ18343;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression SeqID 2893.
XX
KM human; ss; liver related homologue-1; LRH1; NR5A2; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
KM low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolaemia;
KM gall stone; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;
KM hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytostatic; antilipemic;
KM antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;
KM antiinflammatory; virucidal.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
FT cytidine nucleobases are 5-methylcytidine."
XX
PN WO2004003201-A2.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.
PF
XX
XX 01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Kane CD;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-083058/08.
DR
XX
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
PT related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer,
PT dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 2893; 909pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
CC the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
CC thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
CC length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
CC nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific

transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
CC oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
CC linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
CC methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
CC diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer;
CC dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
CC LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolemia, gall stones,
CC triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
CC hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
CC with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
CC cytostatic, antilipemic, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
CC litholytic, antiinflammatory and virucidal activities. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
CC expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1607 AGCATGCTTCTACTTCA 1624
|||||
DB 18 AGAATGCTTCAATTC A 1

RESULT 1810
ADJ22145/C
ID ADJ22145 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ22145;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 543.
XX
XX Antilipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KM cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX
PN WO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
PF
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
PR
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
PA
XX
XX Bhat BG;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
DR
XX
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
PT expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3, SEQ ID NO 543; 1007pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
CC ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
CC (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes
CC with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
CC or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
CC dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4164 CTTGGAGTCTCTGTGA 4181
DB 18 CTTGGAGACCTCTGAA 1

RESULT 1811
ADJ21807/c
XX ADJ21807 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ21807;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 205.
XX
KW Antihypertic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antitumor; Antisense therapy;
KW Human; Endothelial Lipase; dyslipidemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW Cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PH key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX
XX W02004009541-A2.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Bhat BG;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
XX expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
XX high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 205; 1007pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes
XX with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as

CC dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4164 CTTGGAGTCTCTGTGA 4181
DB 19 CTTGGAGACCTCTGAA 2

RESULT 1812
ADM29935
XX ADM29935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADM29935;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein, #43, PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; ss; PRO; secreted; transmembrane; therapeutic;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; gene therapy;
KW neonatal heart; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; proliferation;
KW endothelial cell; stimulated T-lymphocyte; retinal neuron;
KW rod photoreceptor cell; c-fos; glucose; PFA; chondrocyte;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; wound; cancer; tumour; retinal disorder;
KW rectitis pigmentosum; obesity; diabetes; hyperinsulinaemia;
KW hypotension; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; sport injury;
KW arthritis; cardiac; vulnary; cytostatic; ophthalmological;
KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; anorectic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003190611-A1.
XX
XX 09-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00907728.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059113P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059117P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059119P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059121P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059122P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059184P.
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059263P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
XX 18-SEP-1997; 97US-0059266P.
XX 15-OCT-1997; 97US-0062125P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062285P.
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062287P.
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0063486P.
XX 21-OCT-1997; 97US-0062814P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0062816P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063045P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063120P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063121P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063127P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063297P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
XX 27-OCT-1997; 97US-0063329P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063541P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063542P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063544P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063549P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063550P.
XX 28-OCT-1997; 97US-0063564P.
XX 29-OCT-1997; 97US-0063435P.

PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063704P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063732P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063734P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063735P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0063738P.
PR	29-OCT-1997;	97US-0064215P.
PR	31-OCT-1997;	97US-0063870P.
PR	31-OCT-1997;	97US-0064103P.
PR	03-NOV-1997;	97US-0064248P.
PR	07-NOV-1997;	97US-0064809P.
PR	12-NOV-1997;	97US-0065186P.
PR	17-NOV-1997;	97US-0065846P.
PR	18-NOV-1997;	97US-0065639P.
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0066120P.
PR	21-NOV-1997;	97US-0066364P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066453P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066466P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066511P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066770P.
PR	24-NOV-1997;	97US-0066772P.
PR	25-NOV-1997;	97US-0066840P.
PR	12-DEC-1997;	97US-0069425P.
PR	04-JUN-1998;	98US-0088026P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0098803P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98MO-US018824.
PR	14-SEP-1998;	98US-0100262P.
PR	14-SEP-1998;	98MO-US019177.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98MO-US019330.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100688P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98MO-US019437.
PR	13-OCT-1998;	98US-0104080P.
PR	20-NOV-1998;	98US-0109304P.
PR	01-DEC-1998;	98MO-US0225108.
PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	07-JUL-1999;	99US-0143048P.
PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	28-JUL-1999;	99US-0146222P.
PR	08-SEP-1999;	99MO-US020594.
PR	13-SEP-1999;	99MO-US020944.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99MO-US021090.
PR	15-SEP-1999;	99MO-US021547.
PR	05-OCT-1999;	99MO-US022089.
PR	29-NOV-1999;	99MO-US028214.
PR	30-NOV-1999;	99MO-US028313.
PR	01-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028301.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028564.
PR	02-DEC-1999;	99MO-US028565.
PR	16-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030095.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030911.
PR	20-DEC-1999;	99MO-US030999.
PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000MO-US000219.
PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US003565.
PR	22-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US004414.
PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000MO-US005004.
PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US005841.
PR	20-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US007377.
PR	30-MAR-2000;	2000MO-US008439.
PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000MO-US010442.
PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000MO-US015264.
PR	28-JUL-2000;	2000MO-US020710.
PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000MO-US023328.
PR	18-SEP-2000;	2000US-0065350.
XX		
PA	(GERTH) GENENTECH INC.	
XX		
XX	Ashtkenazi A, Botstein D, Desnuyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N,	
PI	Filvarovoff E, Fong S, Go W, Gerber H, Gerritsen MB, Goddard A,	
PI	Gilvarovski PJ, Gunglidi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Javlin IJ,	
PI	Maheer JP, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Stewart TA, Tumas D,	
PI	Williams PM, Wood WI;	
XX		
XX	WPI; 2004-020978/02.	

PT	New PRO nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT	e.g., tumor or for tissue typing.
XX	
XX	Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 472pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention discloses isolated PRO secreted/transmembrane polypeptides
CC	and the nucleic acid encoding them. The polypeptides can be used to raise
CC	antibodies that specifically bind to the PRO polypeptide, for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO protein and for modulating
CC	at least one biological activity of a cell. PRO polypeptides are useful
CC	for detecting other PRO polypeptides in a sample and for linking a
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO polypeptide. The PRO
CC	polypeptide antibodies are useful for modulating the biological activity
CC	of a cell expressing PRO polypeptides. The PRO polypeptides or
CC	polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or
CC	bioreactors. These are useful for stimulating hypertrophy of neonatal
CC	heart, inhibiting vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-stimulated
CC	proliferation of endothelial cells, modulating the proliferation of
CC	stimulated T-lymphocytes, enhancing the survival or proliferation of
CC	retinal neurons or rod photoreceptor cells, inducing c-fos in endothelial
CC	cells, modulating glucose or FFA uptake, inducing proliferation and/or re-
CC	-differentiation of chondrocytes. In particular, these are useful for
CC	detecting or treating cardiac insufficiency disorders, wounds, cancerous
CC	tumours, retinal disorders or injuries (e.g. loss of sight due to
CC	retinitis pigmentosa), obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinaemia,
CC	hypothyroidism, or bone or cartilage disorders (e.g. sports injuries or
CC	arthritis) in mammals. PRO polypeptides and their portions affect the
CC	expression of genes which have a role in cell death. The polynucleotides
CC	are useful in molecular biology including uses as hybridisation probes
CC	for cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA or to isolate other
CC	cDNAs, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation of antisense RNA
CC	and DNA, for preparing PRO polypeptides, for generating transgenic
CC	animals or knockout animals which are useful in the development and
CC	screening of therapeutically useful reagents, as probes and for the
CC	genetic analysis of individuals with genetic disorders as well as for
CC	recombinantly expressing the protein and for chromosome identification.
CC	The proteins are useful as molecular marker for protein electrophoresis
CC	purposes, as therapeutic agents, for screening compounds to identify
CC	those that mimic the PRO polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of
CC	the PRO polypeptide (antagonists). The polynucleotides and proteins are
CC	useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies are useful for
CC	immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample fluids. Anti-PRO
CC	antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g. detecting its
CC	expression in specific cells, tissues or serum and for affinity
CC	purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. The
CC	PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a
CC	defective gene. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to
CC	amplify a PRO polynucleotide of the invention.
XX	
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches	16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	1211 GCAGGCCCCCATGGCGCAG 1228
DB	2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCCAG 19
RESULT 1813	
ID	ADK74572/C
XX	ADK74572 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADK74572;
XX	
DT	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1906.
XX	
KM	Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM	diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM	infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PI Roberds SL;
XX DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
XX disorder, or ataxia.
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1906; 417pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
XX nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
XX specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
XX compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
XX associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
XX neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
XX diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
XX pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
XX headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
XX but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
XX sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
XX 2'MOR wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
XX human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
XX different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3956 GGATGCTGGCAGGCGCTTC 3973
XX DB 19 GGATGCTGGCAGGCGCTTC 2
XX
XX RESULT 1814
XX ADK76269/C
XX ID ADK76269 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADK76269;
XX XX
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #3603.
XX XX
XX KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.

XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PI Roberds SL;
XX DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
XX disorder, or ataxia.
XX PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3603; 417pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
XX nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
XX specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
XX compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
XX associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
XX neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
XX diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
XX pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
XX headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
XX but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
XX sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
XX 2'MOR wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
XX human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
XX different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1678 AAAGATGGACAGCCACT 1695
XX DB 20 AAAGATGGACAGCCACT 3
XX
XX RESULT 1815
XX ADK74649/C
XX ID ADK74649 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ADK74649;
XX XX
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1983.
XX XX
XX KW Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2004016754-A2.
XX PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PI Roberds SL;
XX DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure

PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1983; 417bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOR wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1676 GAAAGATGGACAGCCA 1693
DB 18 GAAAGATGGACAGCCA 1
RESULT 1816
ADK81296
ID ADK81296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK81296;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #8630.
XX
KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN MO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003MO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Roberds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 8630; 417bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOR wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOR wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1349 AAAATTACACAGCTGC 1366
DB 3 AAAAGTTCAAAAGCTGC 20
RESULT 1817
ADK80129
ID ADK80129 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADK80129;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #7463.
XX
KM Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN MO2004016754-A2.
XX
PD 26-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003MO-US025465.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Roberds SL;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 7463; 417bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOR wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1350 AAAATTGACACAGCTGCT 1367
 |||||
 DB 1 AAAGTTCACAAAGCTGCT 18

RESULT 1818
 ADM83469/c
 ID ADM834900 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADK74900;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #2234.

XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nociceptive; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;

XX diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;

XX infantile epilepsy; ataxia; SB.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2004016754-A2.

XX 26-FEB-2004.

XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.

XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Roberda SL;

XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.

XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
 PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
 disorder, or ataxia.

XX Claim 4; SEQ. ID NO 2234; 417bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
 CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
 CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
 CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
 CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
 CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
 CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
 CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
 CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
 CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
 CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
 CC 2' MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
 CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
 CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3956 GGATGCGGCGAGGCGCTC 3973
 |||||
 DB 20 GGATGCGCGAGGCGCTC 3

RESULT 1819
 ADM83469
 ID ADM83469 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM83469;

XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human zai1phall1 cDNA specific primer, ZC19572.

XX Cytokine receptor protein, zai1phall1, lymphoid cell; cell proliferation;
 KW signal transduction; haematopoietic cell; myeloid cell; human; primer;
 KW SB.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003175825-A1.

XX 18-SEP-2003.

XX 14-APR-2003; 2003US-00414186.

XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0100896P.

XX 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123546P.

XX 06-JUL-1999; 99US-0142574P.

XX 23-SEP-1999; 99US-00404641.

XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JR, Hammond AK;

XX WPI; 2004-069038/07.

XX Using a zai1phall1 polypeptide to detect a natural ligand is useful to
 PT detect ligands that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of
 PT hematopoietic, lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 15; 88bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel cytokine receptor proteins,
 CC zai1phall1 and polynucleotides encoding such proteins. The invention
 CC relates to a method of using a zai1phall1 polypeptides to detect a natural
 CC ligand from lymphoid cells comprising exposing the polypeptide to
 CC activated CD3+ selected human T-cell conditioned media, where the
 CC polypeptide exhibits cell proliferation activity or signal transduction
 CC activity when exposed to the media and detecting the natural ligand. The
 CC invention is useful to detect ligands that stimulate the proliferation
 CC and/or development of haematopoietic, lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro
 CC and in vivo. The present sequence is human zai1phall1 cDNA specific primer
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5157 CCTGTGCTGTGTACAG 5174
 |||||
 DB 3 CCTGTGCTGTGTCTCAG 20

RESULT 1820

ADM83471/c
 ID ADM83471 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADM83471;

XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human zai1phall1 cDNA specific primer, ZC19557.

XX Cytokine receptor protein, zai1phall1, lymphoid cell; cell proliferation;

```
KW signal transduction; haematopoietic cell; myeloid cell; human; primer;
KW ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS US2003175825-A1.
XX
XX 18-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 14-APR-2003; 2003US-00414186.
XX
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0100896P.
XX 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123546P.
XX 06-JUL-1999; 99US-0142574P.
XX 23-SEP-1999; 99US-00404641.
XX
XX (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
XX Presnell SR, Conklin DC, Novak JB, Hammond AK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-069038/07.
XX
XX Using a zalphall polypeptide to detect a natural ligand is useful to
XX detect ligands that stimulate the proliferation and/or development of
XX hematopoietic, lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro and in vivo.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 17; 88pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel cytokine receptor proteins,
XX zalphall and polynucleotides encoding such proteins. The invention
XX relates to a method of using a zalphall polypeptides to detect a natural
XX ligand from lymphoid cells comprising exposing the polypeptide to
XX activated CD3+ selected human T-cell conditioned media, where the
XX polypeptide exhibits cell proliferation activity or signal transduction
XX activity when exposed to the media and detecting the natural ligand. The
XX invention is useful to detect ligands that stimulate the proliferation
XX and/or development of haematopoietic, lymphoid and myeloid cells in vitro
XX and in vivo. The present sequence is human zalphall cDNA specific primer
XX used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5157 CCTGTGGCTGTGCACAG 5174
DB 18 CCTGTGGCTGTGTCTCAG 1
RESULT 1821
ADL58062/c
XX ADL58062 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human ESM-1 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 311.
XX
XX cytostatic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiact; neuroprotective;
XX gene therapy; endothelial specific molecule-1; ESM-1;
XX ESM-1 related disorder; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
XX angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder;
XX neurological disorder; antisense technology; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT
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FT /note="OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone. All cyridine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note="OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2004021978-A2.
XX
XX 18-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025833.
XX
XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404495P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Weinstein EJ, Griggs DW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-248358/23.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), useful for preparing a
XX composition for treating e.g., diabetes, cancer or cardiovascular
XX disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 311; 555pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a new antisense compound, having a sequence
XX comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding endothelial
XX specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), that specifically hybridises with the
XX nucleic acid ESM-1 and inhibits its expression. Also described are: a
XX composition; inhibiting the expression of ESM-1 in cells or tissues; and
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with ESM-1.
XX The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating diabetes,
XX cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or angiogenic, immunological,
XX cardiovascular or neurological disorder. This sequence represents an
XX antisense oligonucleotide that can be used to modulate expression of
XX endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1).
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5030 CATCTGGAGCTGGCAGA 5047
DB 19 CATCTGGAGTGGCAGATA 2
RESULT 1822
ADL57970/c
XX ADL57970 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human ESM-1 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 219.
XX
XX cytostatic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiact; neuroprotective;
XX gene therapy; endothelial specific molecule-1; ESM-1;
XX ESM-1 related disorder; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia; reperfusion injury;
XX angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder;
XX neurological disorder; antisense technology; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
```

```

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN WO2004021978-A2.
PD 18-MAR-2004.
PP 19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025833.
PR 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404495P.
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
PI Weinstein EJ, Griggs DW;
XX MPI, 2004-248358/23.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), useful for preparing a
XX composition for treating e.g., diabetes, cancer or cardiovascular
XX disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 219; 555bp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a new antisense compound, having a sequence
XX comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding endothelial
XX specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), that specifically hybridizes with the
XX nucleic acid ESM-1 and inhibits its expression. Also described are: a
XX composition; inhibiting the expression of ESM-1 in cells or tissues; and
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with ESM-1.
XX The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating diabetes,
XX cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or angiogenic, immunological,
XX cardiovascular or neurological disorder. This sequence represents an
XX antisense oligonucleotide that can be used to modulate expression of
XX endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1).
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5030 CATCTGAGCTGCGCAAGA 5047
XX |||||||
XX 20 CATCTGAGCTGCGCAATA 3
XX
XX RESULT 1823
XX ADL58246/c
XX ID ADL58246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADL58246;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human ESM-1 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 495.
XX
XX cytosaric; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; cardiact; neuroprotective;
XX gene therapy; endothelial specific molecule-1; ESM-1;
XX ESM-1 related disorder; diabetes; cancer; ischemia; reperfusion injury;
XX angiogenic disorder; immunological disorder; cardiovascular disorder;
XX
```

```

KM neurological disorder; antisense technology; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidine
XX residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN WO2004021978-A2.
PD 18-MAR-2004.
PP 19-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025833.
PR 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404495P.
PA (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
PI Weinstein EJ, Griggs DW;
XX MPI, 2004-248358/23.
XX
XX New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), useful for preparing a
XX composition for treating e.g., diabetes, cancer or cardiovascular
XX disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 495; 555bp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a new antisense compound, having a sequence
XX comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding endothelial
XX specific molecule-1 (ESM-1), that specifically hybridizes with the
XX nucleic acid ESM-1 and inhibits its expression. Also described are: a
XX composition; inhibiting the expression of ESM-1 in cells or tissues; and
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with ESM-1.
XX The compound is useful for preparing a composition for treating diabetes,
XX cancer, ischemia or reperfusion injury, or angiogenic, immunological,
XX cardiovascular or neurological disorder. This sequence represents an
XX antisense oligonucleotide that can be used to modulate expression of
XX endothelial specific molecule-1 (ESM-1).
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5030 CATCTGAGCTGCGCAAGA 5047
XX |||||||
XX 18 CATCTGAGCTGCGCAATA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1824
XX ADO17996/c
XX ID ADO17996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO17996;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer of the invention #222.
XX
```

KW single nucleotide polymorphism; primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2004003220-A2.
XX 08-JAN-2004.
XX 26-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US020150.
XX 28-JUN-2002; 2002US-0392504P.
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX Giles R, Baisch JM, Mckeown B, Stolorow M;
XX WPI, 2004-091088/09.
XX New panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms comprising two or more
XX single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for analyzing compromised nucleic
XX acid samples.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 223; 76pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a panel of two or more single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms, where each of the polymorphisms of the panel are selected
XX from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are not genetically linked with
XX respect to one another, and where each of the polymorphisms of the panel
XX are selected from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are located
XX outside tandem repeat nucleic acid sequences. The known sample and the
XX unknown sample are from the same individual. The known sample is from a
XX family member. The compromised nucleic acid sample comprises nucleic acid
XX fragments from 10-100 nucleotides in length. The identity of the one or
XX more single nucleotide polymorphisms is determined using a single base
XX primer extension reaction. The present sequence represents a primer of
XX the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4774 AAGGCGACGAAAAAGGGA 4791
XX 20 AAGGGAAGGAAAAAGGGA 3
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1825
XX ADO18176/c
XX ID ADO18176 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO18176;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer of the invention #402.
XX
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2004003220-A2.
XX 08-JAN-2004.
XX 26-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US020150.
XX 28-JUN-2002; 2002US-0392504P.
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX Giles R, Baisch JM, Mckeown B, Stolorow M;
XX

XX WPI, 2004-091088/09.
XX New panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms comprising two or more
XX single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for analyzing compromised nucleic
XX acid samples.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 404; 76pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a panel of two or more single nucleotide
XX polymorphisms, where each of the polymorphisms of the panel are selected
XX from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are not genetically linked with
XX respect to one another, and where each of the polymorphisms of the panel
XX are selected from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are located
XX outside tandem repeat nucleic acid sequences. The known sample is from a
XX unknown sample are from the same individual. The known sample is from a
XX family member. The compromised nucleic acid sample comprises nucleic acid
XX fragments from 10-100 nucleotides in length. The identity of the one or
XX more single nucleotide polymorphisms is determined using a single base
XX primer extension reaction. The present sequence represents a primer of
XX the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4774 AAGGCGACGAAAAAGGGA 4791
XX 20 AAGGGAAGGAAAAAGGGA 3
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1826
XX ADO06257
XX ID ADO06257 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADO06257;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO PCR primer #98.
XX
XX Human; PRO; ss; affinity purification; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US6686451-B1.
XX 03-FEB-2004.
XX 10-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902775.
XX 24-OCT-1997; 97US-0063128P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019330.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004414.
XX 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665350.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Desnoyers L, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Mather JP;
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI, 2004-106364/11.
XX New antibodies binding PRO polypeptides, useful in gene therapy, or in
XX diagnostic assays for the PRO polypeptides, or for the affinity
XX purification of PRO polypeptides from recombinant cell culture or natural
XX sources.
XX Example 36; SEQ ID NO 222; 445pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to an antibody that binds to a human PRO
 CC polypeptide. The invention also relates to human PRO polynucleotides
 CC encoding the PRO polypeptides of the invention. The antibody is a
 CC monoclonal or humanised antibody, or is an antibody fragment, and is
 CC preferably labelled. The anti-PRO antibodies may be used in diagnostic
 CC assays for PRO, or for the affinity purification of PRO from recombinant
 CC cell culture or natural sources. This sequence represents a PCR primer
 CC used in isolation of a human PRO polynucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP, 3 A, 8 C, 7 G, 2 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1211 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCAG 1228

Db 2 GCAGGCCCTCATGGCAG 19

RESULT 1827

ID ADOS0924/c standard; DNA, 20 BP.

XX ADOS0924;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Reverse PCR primer, Ag6315 used in the expression of human NOV4a gene.

XX NOV4; diagnosis; NOV4-associated disorder; cardiomyopathy;

KM atherosclerosis; hypertension; scleroderma; obesity; cancer; diabetes;

KM infection; haemophilia; graft-versus-host disease; AIDS;

KM acquired immune deficiency syndrome; asthma; Crohn's disease;

KM multiple sclerosis; anorexia; cancer-associated cachexia;

KM neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;

KM hematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; wasting disorder;

KM chromosome mapping; tissue typing; preventive medicine; pharmacogenomic;

KM gene therapy; vaccine; human; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2004029140-A1.

XX 12-FEB-2004.

PD 16-JUL-2003; 2003US-00357820.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679460.

PR 05-DEC-2000; 2000US-00730617.

PR 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-0355099P.

PR 12-FEB-2002; 2002US-00074978.

PR 19-FEB-2002; 2002US-0357928P.

PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358608P.

PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359860P.

PR 25-APR-2002; 2002US-0375799P.

PR 01-MAY-2002; 2002US-00138588.

PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381666P.

PR 07-JUN-2002; 2002US-0387002P.

PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393265P.

PA (STON/) STONE D J.

PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.

XX Anderson DW, Burgess CE, Casman SJ, Gorman L, Ji W, Kekuda R;

PI Li L, Padigar M, Patturajan M, Pena CEA, Shenoy SG, Shimkets RA;

PI Stone DJ, Taupier RJ;

XX WPI; 2004-179665/17.

XX New NOVX polypeptide, for preventing or treating e.g. cancer, diabetes,

PT atherosclerosis, asthma or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and

PT in chromosome mapping, tissue typing or pharmacogenomics.

PS Example C; SEQ ID NO 86; 119pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to novel NOVX polypeptides and their

CC encoding polynucleotides. The invention is useful in diagnosing, treating

CC and preventing NOVX-associated disorders such as cardiomyopathy,

CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, scleroderma, obesity, cancer, diabetes,

CC infections, haemophilia, graft-versus-host disease, AIDS (acquired immune

CC deficiency syndrome), asthma, Crohn's disease, multiple sclerosis,

CC anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia, neurodegenerative disorders such as

CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, hematopoietic disorders,

CC dyslipidaemias and other wasting disorders associated with chronic

CC diseases. The invention is also useful as hybridisation probes, in

CC chromosome mapping, tissue typing, preventive medicine and

CC pharmacogenomics. The invention is also useful in gene therapy and in the

CC preparation of vaccines. The present sequence is a PCR primer used in the

CC expression of human NOV4a gene. This sequence is used in the

XX exemplification of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP, 1 A, 7 C, 3 G, 9 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

571 AAGAGGAGGAGCTGAG 588

Db 18 AAGAGGAGGAGCTGAG 1

RESULT 1828

ID ADM11408/c standard; DNA, 20 BP.

XX ADM11408;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human CDC14A DNA antisense oligonucleotide #2.

XX Human, CDC14A; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate linkage;

KM 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety; 5-methylcytosine;

KM hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US200407085-A1.

PN 22-APR-2004.

PD 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274387.

PP 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274387.

PR 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274387.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA Freier SM;

PI WPI; 2004-340010/31.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating CDC14A expression, useful

PT for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or conditions associated
PT with CDC14A, such as a hyperproliferative disorder, particularly cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 13; 49pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding the human CDC14A polypeptide. The compound is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid and
CC inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide
CC comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a
CC phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase
CC comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for
CC modulating the expression of the human CDC14A polypeptide and in
CC preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,
CC e.g. cancer. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2643 GCAGCTGCTGCTGCAGCC 2660
DB 20 GCAGCAGCTGCGAGCACC 3
RESULT 1829
ADO01250/c
ID ADO01250 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO01250;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CDC14A antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #131181.
XX
KM Antisense; human; CDC14A protein; cancer; antisense therapy;
KM phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone where all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2004077571-A1.
XX
PD 22-APR-2004.
XX
PE 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274311.
XX
PR 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274311.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
PI Freier SM, Sarchy A, Mcgonigal T;
XX

DR WPI; 2004-34036/31.
XX
XX New antisense compound having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid
PT molecule encoding human CDC14A, useful in preparing a composition for
PT treating a disease or condition associated with CDC14A, e.g., cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 13; 50pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding human CDC14A protein, to inhibit its expression.
CC Antisense compounds of the invention are useful in preparing a
CC composition for treating a disease or condition associated with CDC14A
CC e.g. cancer. The invention is also useful in antisense gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human CDC14A
CC DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2643 GCAGCTGCTGCTGCAGCC 2660
DB 20 GCAGCAGCTGCGAGCACC 3
RESULT 1830
ADO46035
ID ADO46035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO46035;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide #1401.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosis; adenosis A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
PE 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
PA (TANG/) TANG L.
PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
PA (LUTH/) LU H.
PA (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
XX NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S,
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

PT Initiation codon, Intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 2, SEQ ID NO 1402; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDB4 A, PDB4 B, PDB4 C or PDB4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDB4 A, PDB4 B, PDB4 C, or PDB4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP, 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 952 TCTGACGCGCTGAGA 969
 Db 2 TGTGACGCGCTGAGA 19
 RESULT 1831
 ADO45943/c
 ID ADO45943 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO45943;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DB Human oligonucleotide #1309.
 XX
 KM Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDB4 A; PDB4 B; PDB4 C; PDB4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PP 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX

PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguiar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT Initiation codon, Intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2, SEQ ID NO 1310; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDB4 A, PDB4 B, PDB4 C or PDB4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDB4 A, PDB4 B, PDB4 C, or PDB4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hyperextension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP, 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 4097 TGCTCTGAGAACCCAG 4114
 Db 18 TTCTCTGAGAACCCAG 1
 RESULT 1832
 ADO45149/c
 ID ADO45149 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO45149;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DB Human oligonucleotide #515.
 XX
 KM Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KM tryptase b; PDB4 A; PDB4 B; PDB4 C; PDB4 D; respiratory disease;
 KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;

KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUTH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 515; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.34; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+01;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3336 CGTGCAGCTGCTGTGTA 3353
 Db 19 CGTGCAGCTGCTGTGTA 2
 RESULT 1833

ADO47086/C
 ID ADO47086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADO47086;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide #2452.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUTH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 164; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or

CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 5 A, 4 C, 7 G, 4 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4097 TGCTCTGAGAGACCAG 4114
DB 18 TTCTCTGAGAGACCAG 1
RESULT 1834
ADO45003/C
ID ADO45003 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO45003;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Human oligonucleotide #369.
XX
XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
KM CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; triptase a;
KM triptase b; PDB4 A; PDB4 B; PDB4 C; PDB4 D; respiratory disease;
KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine A receptor;
KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CP;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004049022-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
XX (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
XX
XX (TANG/) TANG L.
XX
XX (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
XX
XX (MILL/) MILLER S.
XX
XX (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
XX
XX (LUH/) LU H.
XX
XX (CONG/) CONG H.
XX
PI NYCE JM, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.
XX
XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
XX RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
XX asthma.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 369; 174pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
XX codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
XX with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
XX chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
XX -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
XX triptase a, triptase b, PDB4 A, PDB4 B, PDB4 C or PDB4 D. The invention
XX also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to

CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
CC CCR1, CCR3, Botaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, triptase a,
CC triptase b, PDB4 A, PDB4 B, PDB4 C, or PDB4 D. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 1 A, 5 C, 7 G, 7 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1055 CATCCACAGCAGTCTCG 1072
DB 20 CATCCACAGCAGCCTCG 3
RESULT 1835
ADO52701
ID ADO52701 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADO52701;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE Farnesoid X receptor gene expression antisense inhibitory oligo #74.
XX
XX
XX ss; antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; cardiovascular; antilipemic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; hepatotropic; litholytic; anorectic;
XX neuroprotective; vasotropic; antisense; gene therapy;
XX Farnesoid X receptor; diabetes; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;
XX high density lipoprotein, low density lipoprotein; hypercholesterolemia;
XX gallstones; hypertriglyceridemia; obesity; neurological disorder;
XX ischemia; reperfusion; diagnostics; prophylaxis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W02004030750-A1.
XX
XX 15-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030353.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413588P.
XX
XX (PHUA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Kane CD;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-347928/32.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating expression of
XX Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR) or for treating diseases associated with FXR,
XX e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders,
XX gallstones or obesity.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 74; 150pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Farnesoid X receptor (FXR),

CC where the antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
CC the expression of FXR. The composition and methods are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of FXR (Farnesoid X receptor) in cells or
CC tissues, or for treating diseases or conditions associated with FXR, such
CC as diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, e.g.,
CC dyslipidemia and its symptoms, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density
CC lipoprotein), elevated LDL (low density lipoprotein) or
CC hypercholesterolemia, gallstones, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity,
CC neurological disorders, or ischemia/reperfusion injury. In addition, the
CC composition is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents
CC or kits. This sequence corresponds to an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1865 TACTCCCGAGCATCCT 1882
Db 1 TATTCTCTGAGCATCCT 18

RESULT 1836
AD052652
ID AD052652 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AD052652;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Farnesoid X receptor gene expression antisense inhibitory oligo #25.

KM ss; antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; cardiovascular; antilipemic;
KM antiarteriosclerotic; hepatotropic; litholytic; anorectic;
KM neuroprotective; vasotropic; antisense; gene therapy;
KM Farnesoid X receptor; diabetes; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;
KM high density lipoprotein; low density lipoprotein; hypercholesterolemia;
KM gallstones; hypertriglyceridemia; obesity; neurological disorder;
KM ischemia; reperfusion; diagnostics; prophylaxis.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004030750-A1.

XX 15-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030353.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413588P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Kane CD;

XX WPI; 2004-347928/32.

PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating expression of
PT Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR) or for treating diseases associated with FXR,
PT e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders,
PT gallstones or obesity.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 25; 150pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Farnesoid X receptor (FXR),
CC where the antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
CC the expression of FXR. The composition and methods are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of FXR (Farnesoid X receptor) in cells or
CC tissues, or for treating diseases or conditions associated with FXR, such
CC as diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, e.g.

CC dyslipidemia and its symptoms, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density
CC lipoprotein), elevated LDL (low density lipoprotein) or
CC hypercholesterolemia, gallstones, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity,
CC neurological disorder, or ischemia/reperfusion injury. In addition, the
CC composition is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents
CC or kits. This sequence corresponds to an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1865 TACTCCCGAGCATCCT 1882
Db 3 TATTCTCTGAGCATCCT 20

RESULT 1837
AD054735
ID AD054735 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AD054735;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Farnesoid X receptor gene expression antisense inhibitory oligo #2108.

KM ss; antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; cardiovascular; antilipemic;
KM antiarteriosclerotic; hepatotropic; litholytic; anorectic;
KM neuroprotective; vasotropic; antisense; gene therapy;
KM Farnesoid X receptor; diabetes; immunological disorder;
KM cardiovascular disorder; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;
KM high density lipoprotein; low density lipoprotein; hypercholesterolemia;
KM gallstones; hypertriglyceridemia; obesity; neurological disorder;
KM ischemia; reperfusion; diagnostics; prophylaxis.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004030750-A1.

XX 15-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003MO-US030353.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413588P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Kane CD;

XX WPI; 2004-347928/32.

PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating expression of
PT Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR) or for treating diseases associated with FXR,
PT e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders,
PT gallstones or obesity.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2108; 150pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Farnesoid X receptor (FXR),
CC where the antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
CC the expression of FXR. The composition and methods are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of FXR (Farnesoid X receptor) in cells or
CC tissues, or for treating diseases or conditions associated with FXR, such
CC as diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, e.g.
CC dyslipidemia and its symptoms, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density
CC lipoprotein), elevated LDL (low density lipoprotein) or
CC hypercholesterolemia, gallstones, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity,
CC neurological disorders, or ischemia/reperfusion injury. In addition, the
CC composition is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents

CC or kits. This sequence corresponds to an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

GY 2558 GTGATGAGGGGAGAGAG 2575

DB 1 GTGAGAGAGAGAGAGAG 18

RESULT 1838

AD054629 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AD054629;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Farnesoid X receptor gene expression antisense inhibitory oligo #2002.

XX ss; antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; cardiovascular; antilipemic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; hepatotropic; litholytic; anorectic;
XX neuroprotective; vasotropic; antisense; gene therapy;
XX Farnesoid X receptor; diabetes; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;
XX high density lipoprotein; low density lipoprotein; hypercholesterolemia;
XX gallstones; hypertriglyceridemia; obesity; neurological disorder;
XX ischemia; reperfusion; diagnostics; prophylaxis.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004030750-A1.

XX 15-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030353.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413588P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Kane CD;

XX WPI; 2004-347928/32.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating expression of
PT Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR) or for treating diseases associated with FXR,
PT e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders,
PT gallstones or obesity.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 2002; 150bp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Farnesoid X receptor (FXR),
XX where the antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
XX the expression of FXR. The composition and methods are useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of FXR (Farnesoid X receptor) in cells or
XX tissues, or for treating diseases or conditions associated with FXR, such
XX as diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, e.g.
XX dyslipidemia and its symptoms, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density
XX lipoprotein), elevated LDL (low density lipoprotein) or
XX hypercholesterolemia, gallstones, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity,
XX neurological disorders, or ischemia/reperfusion injury. In addition, the
XX composition is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents
XX or kits. This sequence corresponds to an antisense oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

GY 2558 GTGATGAGGGGAGAGAG 2575

DB 2 GTGAGAGAGAGAGAGAG 19

RESULT 1839

AD052702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AD052702;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Farnesoid X receptor gene expression antisense inhibitory oligo #75.

XX ss; antidiabetic; immunosuppressive; cardiovascular; antilipemic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; hepatotropic; litholytic; anorectic;
XX neuroprotective; vasotropic; antisense; gene therapy;
XX Farnesoid X receptor; diabetes; immunological disorder;
XX cardiovascular disorder; dyslipidemia; atherosclerosis;
XX high density lipoprotein; low density lipoprotein; hypercholesterolemia;
XX gallstones; hypertriglyceridemia; obesity; neurological disorder;
XX ischemia; reperfusion; diagnostics; prophylaxis.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004030750-A1.

XX 15-APR-2004.

XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030353.

XX 25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413588P.

XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

XX Kane CD;

XX WPI; 2004-347928/32.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for modulating expression of
PT Farnesoid X Receptor (FXR) or for treating diseases associated with FXR,
PT e.g. diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders,
PT gallstones or obesity.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 75; 150bp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Farnesoid X receptor (FXR),
XX where the antisense compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
XX the expression of FXR. The composition and methods are useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of FXR (Farnesoid X receptor) in cells or
XX tissues, or for treating diseases or conditions associated with FXR, such
XX as diabetes, immunological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, e.g.
XX dyslipidemia and its symptoms, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density
XX lipoprotein), elevated LDL (low density lipoprotein) or
XX hypercholesterolemia, gallstones, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity,
XX neurological disorders, or ischemia/reperfusion injury. In addition, the
XX composition is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents
XX or kits. This sequence corresponds to an antisense oligonucleotide of the
XX invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

GY 1865 TACTTCCGAGGATCCT 1882

Db 2 TATTCTCTGAGCATCT 19

RESULT 1840

ID ADO21193 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADO21193;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX NOD2/CARD15 sequencing primer #3.

XX Crohn's disease; NOD2/CARD15 locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KM autoimmune disease; psoriasis; ulcerative colitis; myasthenia gravis;
 KM autoimmune gastritis; Type I diabetes; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN US2004076960-A1.

PD 22-APR-2004.

PP 18-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274300.

PR 18-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274300.

PA (TAYL/) TAYLOR K D.

PA (ROTT/) ROTTEN J I.

PA (YANG/) YANG H.

PA (SUGI/) SUGIMURA K.

PA (TARG/) TARGAN S R.

PI Taylor KD, Rottner JI, Yang H, Sugimura K, Targan SR;

DR WPI; 2004-339995/31.

PT Diagnosing or predicting susceptibility to Crohn's disease in individual,

PT comprises determining presence or absence of disease-predisposing

PT haplotype comprising JMI variant allele and/or 2685 allele at NOD2/CARD15

PT locus.

XX Example 3; Page 15; 35pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of diagnosing or predicting
 CC susceptibility to Crohn's disease, comprising determining the presence or
 CC absence of a disease-predisposing haplotype of a JMI variant allele
 CC and/or 2685 allele at the NOD2/CARD15 locus, in an individual. The
 CC disease-predisposing haplotype further comprises a variant allele or an
 CC allele chosen from JMI5, JMI6, JMI7 and JMI8 variant allele. The disease-
 CC predisposing haplotype further comprises an allele at a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism (SNP) chosen from SNPs, SNP12, and SNP13. The method is
 CC useful for diagnosing or predicting susceptibility to a variety of
 CC autoimmune diseases such as Crohn's disease, psoriasis, ulcerative
 CC colitis, myasthenia gravis, autoimmune gastritis and Type I diabetes. The
 CC present sequence represents a primer used to sequence the nucleotide
 CC sequence of NOD2/CARD15.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4859 CCTTCTTGGGTCTCACT 4876

DB 3 CCTTCTCTGGGTCTCAAT 20

RESULT 1841

ID ADN61595 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADN61595;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE COT102 nucleotide motif related primer SEQ ID NO:3.

XX COT102 motif event; insect resistant plant; VIP3A; detection; plant;

KM COT102 event; insecticidal; Heliothis; Helicoverpa; Spodoptera;

KM cotton boll worm; insect resistant transgenic cotton event; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN WO2004039986-A1.

PD 13-MAY-2004.

PP 23-OCT-2003; 2003WO-BP011725.

PR 29-OCT-2002; 2002GB-00025129.

PA (SYGN) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.

PI Ellis DM, Negroto DV, Shi L, Shokoski FA, Thomas CR;

DR WPI; 2004-390327/36.

PT Novel polynucleotide comprising contiguous nucleotides of motif

PT designated COT102 event, useful in detecting insect resistant plant

PT material derived from the event.

PS Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 3; 64pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a polynucleotide (I) comprising at least

CC 17 contiguous nucleotide of the insect resistant transgenic cotton

CC (COT102) motif event having the 26 nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or

CC SEQ ID NO:2. Also described: (1) an insect resistant plant (II)

CC comprising a VIP3A protein and (I); (2) detecting (M1) plant material

CC derived from the COT102 event; and (3) a kit of parts comprising a unit

CC for (M1). (I) and (M1) are useful for detecting a plant material derived

CC from the COT102 event. (I) enables efficient detection of a plant

CC material derived from the COT102 event. (II) has an insecticidal effect

CC on insects from one or more species chosen from Heliothis sp.,

CC Helicoverpa sp. and Spodoptera sp. (II) has enhanced self-defence

CC mechanism against infestation by pest insects such as Helicoverpa zea

CC (cotton boll worm), and so reduces the number of insecticide sprays

CC during the cultivation of (II) compared to non-transgenic cotton plant of

CC the same variety and yield loss through insect pests in kept at a minimal

CC level. The present sequence represents a COT102 nucleotide motif related

CC primer, which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3618 GGACGTGACCAAGATCTT 3635

DB 3 GGACGTGACCAAGATCTT 20

RESULT 1842

ID ADN43214 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADN43214;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Brassica napus AHMS3 PM2 primer extension oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:79.

KM plant; imidazolinone herbicide resistance; PM1 mutation; PM2 mutation;

KM Brassica napus; acetohydroxyacid synthase; EC 4.1.3.18; AHAS1; AHAS3;
XX imidazolinone tolerance; primer extension; ss.
OS Brassica napus.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO2004040012-A2.
XX 13-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 28-OCT-2003; 2003WO-CA001641.
XX
XX 29-OCT-2002; 2002US-0421993P.
XX
XX (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX
XX Cheung WY, Gagnon M, Laforest M, Landry BS;
XX WPI; 2004-376205/35.
XX
XX Assaying a plant for imidazolinone herbicide resistance conferred by PM1
PT and PM2 mutations of Brassica napus AHAS1 and AHAS3 genes by isolating
PT genomic DNA from the plant and determining the presence or absence of PM1
PT and PM2 mutations.
XX
XX Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 79; 86pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for assaying a plant for
CC imidazolinone herbicide resistance conferred by the combination of PM1
CC and PM2 mutations of Brassica napus acetohydroxyacid synthase (EC
CC 4.1.3.18) genes AHAS1 and AHAS3, respectively. The method comprises: (a)
CC isolating genomic DNA from the plant; and (b) determining the presence or
CC absence of the PM1 and PM2 mutations, where the presence of PM1 and PM2
CC mutations indicates commercially relevant imidazolinone tolerance in the
CC plant. Also described: (1) a PM1 extension oligonucleotide comprising a
CC sequence having 20 or 16 base pairs; (2) a PM2 extension oligonucleotide
CC comprising a sequence having 21 or 16 base pairs; and (3) an
CC amplification oligonucleotide comprising a sequence having 21 or 22 base
CC pairs. The method is useful in assaying a plant for imidazolinone
CC herbicide resistance conferred by the combination of PM1 and PM2
CC mutations of a Brassica napus AHAS1 and AHAS3 genes. The present sequence
CC represents a Brassica napus AHAS3 PM2 primer extension oligonucleotide,
CC which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4348 TTCTCGAGTCTTCGCTT 4365
DB 3 TTCTCGAGTCTTCCTTT 20
RESULT 1843
ADN22087
ID ADN22087 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADN22087;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Tagman probe used to analyse human Wnt3 DNA following real-time PCR.
XX proliferation; survival inhibition; breast cancer; Wnt; wingless; Fzd;
XX frizzled; cytosolic; chronic lymphocytic leukaemia;
XX mantle zone lymphoma; human; probe; ss; Wnt3.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004042028-A2.
XX
XX

PD 21-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 03-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035026.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2002; 2002US-00285976.
XX
XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
XX Rhee C, Malini S, Wu C, Leon LM, Corr M, Carson DA;
XX WPI; 2004-400672/37.
XX
XX Inhibiting the proliferation or survival of breast cancer or leukemic
PT cells, for treating breast cancer, leukemia, by contacting the cancer
PT cells with an agent that inhibits the Wnt/Fzd signaling pathway in the
PT cancer cells.
XX
XX Example 9; Fig 13A; 156pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for inhibiting the proliferation
CC or survival of breast cancer cells that overexpress a Wnt (wingless)
CC protein in a Wnt/Fzd (frizzled) signalling pathway when compared to non-
CC cancer cells and where the Wnt protein is selected from Wnt7b, Wnt-10b
CC and Wnt-14. The method comprises contacting the cancer cells with an
CC agent that inhibits the Wnt/Fzd signalling pathway in the cancer cells.
CC The method of the invention has cytostatic applications and may be useful
CC for treating a patient with breast cancer, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia
CC or mantle zone lymphoma. The current sequence is that of a Tagman probe
CC subsequent to real-time PCR.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 82 TGCTTCGCGCTCTCC 99
DB 1 TGCTTCGCGCTCTCATCC 18
RESULT 1844
ADN72076
ID ADN72076 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADN72076;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human glucose transporter-4 antisense oligonucleotide #117.
XX
XX ss; human; antisense therapy; glucose transporter-4;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004101848-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303266.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303266.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Ward DT, Borchers AH, Dobie KW;
XX WPI; 2004-399677/37.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating Glucose transporter-4
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating conditions

CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring
 CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
 CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
 CC primer for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring
 CC of allograft rejection and other disorders.

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1113 AGAGCAGAGGCTCTGG 1130
 Db 1 AGAGCAGAGGCTCTGG 18

RESULT 1847

ADP11691
 ID ADP11691 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADP11691;

DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

XX Set 2 left PCR primer for marker probe #43.

XX transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2004042346-A2.

XX 21-MAY-2004.

XX 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.

XX 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.

XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.

XX (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.

XX Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;
 PI Rosenberg S;

XX WPI; 2004-400724/37.

XX Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,
 PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant
 PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of
 PT the gene.

XX Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 1700; 1762bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant
 CC rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual
 CC comprises detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The
 CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring
 CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic
 CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection,
 CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an
 CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of
 CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring
 CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
 CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
 CC primer for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring
 CC of allograft rejection and other disorders.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4368 CCACTTGGAATCAGGAT 4385
 Db 1 CCACTTGGAATCAGGAT 18

RESULT 1848

ADO33665/C
 ID ADO33665 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO33665;

DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

XX PCR primer 2 used to genotype human SNP reference rs4255589 gDNA.

XX melanoma; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; ss; PCR; primer; reference rs4255589.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200404232-A2.

XX 27-MAY-2004.

XX 06-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035689.

XX 06-NOV-2002; 2002US-0424475P.

XX 23-JUL-2003; 2003US-0489703P.

XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.

XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Krammerer SM;

XX WPI; 2004-440536/41.

XX Identifying a subject at risk of melanoma comprises detecting the
 PT presence of polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic
 PT acid sample from a subject.

XX Example 2; Page 57; 84bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
 CC of melanoma which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one or
 CC more polymorphic variations associated with melanoma in a nucleic acid
 CC sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
 CC applications and may be useful for identifying a subject at risk of
 CC melanoma or for identifying additional polymorphic variants that may be
 CC used to further characterize a gene, region or loci associated with a
 CC condition, disease or disorder. The polymorphisms and polypeptides of
 CC the invention which modify cell proliferation may be utilized to treat
 CC melanoma or as gene therapy reagents. The current sequence is that of a
 CC PCR primer of the invention which was used to genotype a human SNP
 CC (single nucleotide polymorphism) reference gDNA.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 63 GTTCTGAAGCCGATTTC 80
 Db 20 GTTCTGAAGTCTTTC 3

RESULT 1849

ADN48633
 ID ADN48633 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

```
AC ADN48633;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human Notch3 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #77.
XX
XX Human; Notch3; 88; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate linkage;
XX 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety; 5-methylcytosine;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004102390-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-00301832.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-00301832.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Freier SM, Dobie KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-399720/37.
XX
XX New compounds, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid
XX encoding Notch3, useful for treating diseases associated with Notch3,
XX e.g. hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 88, 74bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding the human Notch3 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid and
XX inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide
XX comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a
XX phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
XX a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase
XX comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for
XX modulating the expression of the human Notch3 polypeptide and in
XX preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,
XX e.g. cancer. This sequence represents a human Notch3 DNA antisense
XX oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1434 GGAGAGAAATCGAGACA 1451
XX |||||
XX 1 GGATGAGAAATCTGAGACA 18
XX
XX RESULT 1850
XX ADO50704/c
XX ID ADO50704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADO50704;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human STAT2 antisense target region #25.
XX
XX
XX Human; de; antisense; STAT2;
XX signal transducer and activator of transcription-2;
XX inflammatory response; viral infection; viral hepatitis;
XX autoimmune disease; autoimmune encephalitis; cancer.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
```

```
PN US2004101853-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304103.
XX
XX 23-NOV-2002; 2002US-00304103.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dobie KM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-399681/37.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating STAT2 expression, useful
XX for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or conditions resulting
XX in activation of an inflammatory response.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 69; 45bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
XX to the Human signal transducer and activator of transcription-2, STAT2,
XX gene. The compound (an antisense oligonucleotide) specifically hybridizes
XX with the nucleic acid molecule encoding STAT2 (appearing as ADO50639) and
XX inhibits the expression of STAT2. Also included are a method of
XX contacting the expression of STAT2 in cells or tissues (comprising
XX inhibiting the cells or tissues with the new compound so that the
XX expression of STAT2 is inhibited), a method of screening for the nucleic
XX acid encoding STAT2 with one or more candidate modulators of STAT2, and
XX identifying one or more modulators that modulate the expression of
XX STAT2), a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state (comprising
XX identifying the presence of STAT2 in a sample using at least one of the
XX primers appearing as ADO50640 or ADO50641, or the probe appearing as
XX ADO50642), a kit or assay device comprising the above compound and a
XX method of treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
XX with STAT2 (comprising administering to the animal a therapeutic or
XX prophylactic amount of the compound so that expression of STAT2 is
XX inhibited). The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the
XX expression of STAT2 in cells or tissues to prevent or treat diseases
XX associated with their expression, such as diseases or conditions
XX resulting in activation of an inflammatory response e.g. viral infection,
XX viral hepatitis, autoimmune disease (e.g. autoimmune encephalitis) and
XX cancer. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics, prophylaxis,
XX or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is a target region
XX for the antisense oligonucleotides from the human STAT2 gene.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3572 CAGAGAGGCGGCTTCCC 3589
XX |||||
XX 18 CAGAGAGGCGGTCTTCCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1851
XX ADO50672
XX ID ADO50672 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADO50672;
XX
XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human STAT2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS182984.
XX
XX
XX Human; se; antisense; STAT2;
XX signal transducer and activator of transcription-2;
XX inflammatory response; viral infection; viral hepatitis;
XX autoimmune disease; autoimmune encephalitis; cancer.
XX
```



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XX PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317249.
XX XX
XX PR 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317249.
XX XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI
XX PI Dobie KW, Sipes TB;
XX DR WPI; 2004-440343/41.
XX XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating SLC26A2 expression, useful
PT for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases associated with aberrant
PT SLC26A2 expression, such as chondrodysplasia.
XX XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 23; 57bp; English.
XX XX
CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding SLC26A2. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting
CC the expression of SLC26A2 in cells or tissues to prevent or treat
CC diseases associated with aberrant SLC26A2 expression, such as
CC chondrodysplasia. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,
CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence
CC represents a human SLC26A2 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2092 TGCGTGGCTGCACCTTGC 2109
Db 3 TGCGTGGCTGCACCTGSC 20
XX XX
RESULT 1854
ADP81572
XX ID ADP81572 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ADP81572;
XX DT
XX DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human CD1D antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 165091.
XX XX
XX KW CD1D; CD1D antigen d polypeptide; CD1 R3 and thymocyte antigen; CD1D;
XX KW autoimmune disorder; therapy; human; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS
XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20 /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone in which all cytidine
XX FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX FT modified_base 1..5 /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases"
XX FT modified_base 15..20 /*tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) bases"
XX PN US2004110700-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX XX
XX PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316667.
```

```
XX XX
XX PR 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316667.
XX XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-440380/41.
XX XX
XX PT New compounds, particularly oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid
XX PT encoding CD1D, useful for treating diseases associated with CD1D, e.g.
XX PT autoimmune disorders.
XX XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 41; 35bp; English.
XX XX
CC The invention relates to compounds, compositions and methods for
CC modulating the expression of CD1D (also called as CD1D antigen d
CC polypeptide, CD1 R3 and thymocyte antigen CD1D). The compound, composition
CC antisense oligonucleotides targeted to CD1D. The compound, composition
CC and methods are useful for treating a disease or condition associated
CC with CD1D, such as an autoimmune disorder. They are also useful in
CC research and diagnostics for modulating the expression of CD1D. The
CC present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human CD1D
CC DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2815 AAGAGCTTCAGCTGATT 2832
Db 3 AAGCAGCTGCAGCTGATT 20
XX XX
RESULT 1855
ADP19744
XX ID ADP19744 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX AC ADP19744;
XX DT
XX DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE MFL receptor-zalpalal receptor fusion protein primer seqid 15.
XX XX
XX KW cytostatic; zalpalal ligand; pharmaceutical; cancer; immune response;
XX KW melanoma; tumour; solid tumour; haematopoietic tumour; lymphoma; human;
XX KW mouse; MFL receptor; PCR; primer; ss; zalpalal receptor.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Mus sp.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS
XX PN US2004110932-A1.
XX PD
XX PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX PF 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-00659684.
XX XX
XX PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123547P.
XX PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123904P.
XX PR 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142013P.
XX PR 09-MAR-2000; 2000US-00522217.
XX XX
XX PA (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX XX
XX PI Novak JR, Presnell SR, Sprecher CA, Foster DC, Holly RD;
XX PI Gross JA, Johnston JV, Nelson AJ, Dillon SR, Hammond AK;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-440401/41.
XX XX
XX PT New zalpalal ligand polynucleotide and polypeptide molecules, useful for
```



```

PT /mod_base= OTHER
PT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PT 15..20
PT /*tag= C
PT /mod_base= OTHER
PT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX US2004110159-A1.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-440347/41.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating estrogen-responsive finger
XX protein expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating
XX hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 143; 65bp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
XX a nucleic acid molecule encoding estrogen-responsive finger protein. The
XX compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX estrogen-responsive finger protein (which comprises a sequence of 24295
XX bp fully defined in the specification) and inhibits the expression of
XX estrogen-responsive finger protein. Also described are: a method of
XX inhibiting the expression of estrogen-responsive finger protein in cells
XX or tissues; a method of screening for a modulator of estrogen-responsive
XX finger protein; a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a
XX kit or assay device comprising the above compound; and a method of
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with estrogen
XX -responsive finger protein. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of estrogen-responsive finger protein in cells
XX or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant
XX estrogen-responsive finger protein expression, such as
XX hyperproliferative disorders. In addition, the compound is used for
XX diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence
XX represents a human estrogen-responsive finger protein antisense
XX oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3304 GACCTGCAGCAACAC 3321
XX |||||||
XX 2 GAGCTGCAGCAACAC 19
XX
XX RESULT 1858
XX ADP44501
XX ID ADP44501 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADP44501;
XX
XX DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human ABCG5 DNA antisense oligonucleotide target region #39.
XX
XX KM Human; ABCG5; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate linkage;
XX 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety; 5-methylcytosine;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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XX US2004115649-A1.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319893.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319893.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-449386/42.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of ABCG5, useful
XX for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder,
XX e.g., cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 127; 57bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
XX encoding the human ABCG5 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid and
XX inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide
XX comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage i.e. a
XX phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
XX a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase
XX comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for
XX modulating the expression of the human ABCG5 polypeptide and in
XX preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,
XX e.g. cancer. This sequence represents a human ABCG5 DNA antisense
XX oligonucleotide target region of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4786 AAGGACTCTCTGCACATC 4803
XX |||||||
XX 1 ATGGGACTCTCTCCACTC 18
XX
XX RESULT 1859
XX ADP44426/C
XX ID ADP44426 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADP44426;
XX
XX DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human ABCG5 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #42.
XX
XX KM Human; ABCG5; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate linkage;
XX 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety; 5-methylcytosine;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2004115649-A1.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319893.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002US-00319893.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KW;
XX

```

DR WPI; 2004-449386/42.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of ABC5, useful
PT for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder,
PT e.g., cancer.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 52; 57bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding the human ABC5 polypeptide. The compound is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid and
CC inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense oligonucleotide
CC comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage 1.e. a
CC phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified nucleobase
CC comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compounds are useful for
CC modulating the expression of the human ABC5 polypeptide and in
CC preparation of a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorders,
CC e.g. cancer. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted to DNA encoding the human ABC5 polypeptide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4786 AAGGACTCTGCGCACTC 4803
DB 20 ATGGAGCTCTCCCACTC 3
RESULT 1860
AD007559/C
ID AD007559 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD007559;
XX
XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Beta-actin gene lower PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2.
XX
KM quantification; PCR; amplification; primer; beta-actin; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN BP1435394-A1.
XX
PD 07-JUL-2004.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2003; 2003BP-00028474.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00360914.
XX
PA (FUJIFILM PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
XX
XX Iwaki Y, Makino Y;
PT WPI; 2004-490278/47.
XX
XX Quantifying a target nucleic acid comprises conducting PCR using a pair
PT of competitive primers having a sequence complementary to the sequence of
PT the amplification primer.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 27bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for quantifying a target nucleic
CC acid by PCR using a template nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the
CC target nucleic acid, a pair of primers for amplifying the target nucleic
CC acid, and polymerase, where PCR is conducted in the presence of a pair of
CC competitive primers having a sequence complementary to the sequence of
CC the amplification primer. Also described is a pair of competitive primers
CC to be used in the method described above, having a sequence complementary
CC to be used in the method described above, having a sequence complementary

CC to the amplification primer used in PCR. The method is useful for
CC quantifying a nucleic acid by PCR. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer for a beta-actin gene fragment, which is used in an example from
CC the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1264 CTACAGCCGACCAACAC 1281
DB 20 CTACAGCTTACCAACAC 3
RESULT 1861
AD007565
ID AD007565 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD007565;
XX
XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Beta-actin gene quantification CP0 lower PCR primer SEQ ID NO:8.
XX
KM quantification; PCR; amplification; primer; beta-actin; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN BP1435394-A1.
XX
PD 07-JUL-2004.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2003; 2003BP-00028474.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00360914.
XX
XX (FUJIFILM PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
XX
XX Iwaki Y, Makino Y;
PT WPI; 2004-490278/47.
XX
XX Quantifying a target nucleic acid comprises conducting PCR using a pair
PT of competitive primers having a sequence complementary to the sequence of
PT the amplification primer.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 8; 27bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for quantifying a target nucleic
CC acid by PCR using a template nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the
CC target nucleic acid, a pair of primers for amplifying the target nucleic
CC acid, and polymerase, where PCR is conducted in the presence of a pair of
CC competitive primers having a sequence complementary to the sequence of
CC the amplification primer. Also described is a pair of competitive primers
CC to be used in the method described above, having a sequence complementary
CC to the amplification primer used in PCR. The method is useful for
CC quantifying a nucleic acid by PCR. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in the quantification of a beta-actin gene fragment, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1264 CTACAGCCGACCAACAC 1281
DB 1 CTACAGCTTACCAACAC 18

```

RESULT 1862
ADQ07563/c
ID ADQ07563 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADQ07563;
XX
XX 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Beta-actin gene lower PCR primer SEQ ID NO:6.
XX
XX quantification; PCR; amplification; primer; beta-actin; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX EP1435394-A1.
XX
XX 07-JUL-2004.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2003; 2003EP-00028474.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00360914.
XX
XX (FUJIFILM ) FUJIFILM CO LTD.
XX
XX Iwaki Y, Makino Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-490278/47.
XX
XX Quantifying a target nucleic acid comprises conducting PCR using a pair
PT of competitive primers having a sequence complementary to the sequence of
PT the amplification primer.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 6; 27bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for quantifying a target nucleic
CC acid by PCR using a template nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the
CC target nucleic acid, a pair of primers for amplifying the target nucleic
CC acid, and polymerase, where PCR is conducted in the presence of a pair of
CC competitive primers having a sequence complementary to the sequence of
CC the amplification primer. Also described is a pair of competitive primers
CC to be used in the method described above, having a sequence complementary
CC to the amplification primer used in PCR. The method is useful for
CC quantifying a nucleic acid by PCR. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in the quantification of a beta-actin gene fragment, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1264 CTACAGCCGACGACGAC 1281
Db 20 CTACAGCTTGCACGAC 3
RESULT 1863
AAQ14196/c
ID AAQ14196 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ14196;
XX
XX 02-JAN-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide probe incorporating disulphide linker.
XX
XX ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_feature 8
PT

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PT /*tag= a
FT /note= "n = 02-P-O-CH2-CH2-O-CH2-CH2-S-S-CH2-CH2-O- CH2-
PT /CH2-O-P-O3"
XX
XX WO9114696-A.
XX
XX 03-OCT-1991.
XX
XX 29-MAR-1990; 90US-00502361.
XX
XX 29-MAR-1990; 90US-00502361.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Iatham JA, Lin KY, Matteucci M;
XX
XX WPI; 1991-310529/42.
XX
XX New oligo:nucleotide- transport agent disulphide conjugate(s) - for
PT inhibiting nucleotide expression in therapy and diagnosis of endogenous
PT nucleotide sequences in cells.
XX
XX Example; Page 37; 67pp; English.
XX
XX The oligonucleotide has a disulphide linker incorporated into the probe
CC which acts as a hybridisation-triggered crosslinking agent. This will
CC permit novel diagnostic assay modifications such as the use of
CC crosslinker to increase probe discrimination and incorporation of a
CC denaturing wash step to reduce background. Also carrying out
CC hybridisation and crosslinking at or near the melting temperature of the
CC hybrid DNA will reduce secondary structure in the target DNA and increase
CC probe specificity. See also AAQ14195
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 2641 CTCGAGCTGCTGCTGACG 2659
Db 21 CTCGCTGCTGCTGCGCTGC 3
RESULT 1864
AAQ75724/c
ID AAQ75724 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75724;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06303997-A.
XX
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
XX (NITE ) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
PT

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XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
CC CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5391 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 5408
DB 19 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 2

RESULT 1865
AAQ75719/c
ID AAQ75719 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75719;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX PS Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX DB Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX KM aggregate; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS JP06303997-A.
XX PN 01-NOV-1994.
XX PD 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX DX
XX XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX XX
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 2 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5391 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 5408
DB 19 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 2

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RESULT 1866
AAQ75732/c
ID AAQ75732 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75732;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KM Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS JP06303997-A.
XX PN 01-NOV-1994.
XX PD 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX DX
XX XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
XX PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX XX
XX CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
XX double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
XX labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
XX and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
XX transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
XX the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
XX electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
XX method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5391 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 5408
DB 19 TTAATAAAATACAAAAA 2

RESULT 1867
AAQ75722/c
ID AAQ75722 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAQ75722;
XX DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX KM Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
XX KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS JP06303997-A.
XX PN 01-NOV-1994.
XX PD
XX

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PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-075798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5391 TTTAAAAAATACAAAAA 5408
DB 19 TTTAAAAAATACAAAAA 2
XX
RESULT 1868
ID AAQ75723 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75723;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-075798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5391 TTTAAAAAATACAAAAA 5408
DB 19 TTTAAAAAATACAAAAA 2
XX
RESULT 1869
ID AAQ75726 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75726;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP06303997-A.
XX
PD 01-NOV-1994.
XX
PF 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PR 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX
PA (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
CC A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENESQ files AAQ75547-075798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5391 TTTAAAAAATACAAAAA 5408
DB 19 TTTAAAAAATACAAAAA 2
XX
RESULT 1870
ID AAQ75731 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAQ75731;
XX
DT 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX

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XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENBSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5391 TTTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 5408
DB 19 TTTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 2
RESULT 1871
AAQ75734/C
ID AAQ75734 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75734;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
```

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PS Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENBSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 0 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5391 TTTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 5408
DB 19 TTTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 2
RESULT 1872
AAQ75720/C
ID AAQ75720 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ75720;
XX
XX 04-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX Reverse transcription primer used in cDNA analysis technique.
XX
XX Analysis; gene expression; reverse transcription; primer; cDNA;
KM aggregate; restriction enzyme; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX JP06303997-A.
XX 01-NOV-1994.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX 16-APR-1993; 93JP-00112515.
XX (NITE) NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP.
XX WPI; 1995-018287/03.
XX Analysis of cDNA and gene expression - by amplification of mRNA followed
PT by digestion with restriction enzymes.
XX Disclosure; Page 8; 11pp; Japanese.
XX
XX A method for the analysis of cDNA comprises (a) preparing an aggregate of
CC double-stranded cDNAs by using an aggregate of mRNAs and a plural type of
CC labelled reverse transcription primers (GENBSEQ files AAQ75547-Q75798)
CC and using the aggregate of mRNAs as the template for each reverse
CC transcription primer; (b) digesting each of the prepared aggregates of
CC the double-stranded cDNAs with restriction enzyme and; (c)
CC electrophoresing the digested aggregate of cDNAs in separate lanes. The
CC method can be used to analyse gene expression rapidly and easily.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5391 TTTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 5408
DB 19 TTTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 2
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RESULT 1873
AAV01104
ID AAV01104 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAV01104;
XX
DT 23-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Promatridiolactin PCR primer for universal mammalian STS's.
XX
KM PCR primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; UM-STS;
KW universal mammalian sequence tagged site; genomic map; clone; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
XX WO9731012-A1.
XX
PD 28-AUG-1997.
XX
PF 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002403.
XX
PR 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012061P.
XX
PA (UNMT ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
PA (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
PI Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-435083/40.
XX
XX
XX New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
PT mammals - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and making
PT cross-species comparisons.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 9; 26pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a specifically claimed oligonucleotide
CC PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific genes that
CC are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of oligonucleotides
CC from the present specification represent universal mammalian sequence-
CC tagged site (UM-STS) primers. The primers are used to develop genomic
CC maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make cross-species comparisons
CC and to develop additional genetic markers. UM-STS allow genomic
CC comparisons to be made between more species
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 307 CAGGCCCTCTGGGCTCC 324
DB 1 CAGTCCGCTCTGGGCTCC 18
RESULT 1874
ADG78127/C
ID ADG78127 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADG78127;
XX
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Canine disease marker-related PCR primer 971.
XX
XX genetic disease; genetic trait; dog; carrier of recessive disease;
KM copper toxicosis; CT; canine genome map; breed-specific profile;
KW DNA fingerprint; dog identification; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Canis familiaris.

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XX
XX WO9731011-A1.
XX
XX
XX 28-AUG-1997.
XX
XX
XX 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002396.
XX
XX
XX 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012060P.
XX
XX (UNMT ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
XX Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
XX
XX
XX WPI; 1997-435082/40.
XX
XX
XX New oligonucleotide primers for diagnosis of genetic diseases and traits
PT in dogs - amplify specific regions of the genome containing
PT microsatellite repeats, especially for diagnosing copper toxicosis and
PT carriers.
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 20; 40pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel oligonucleotide PCR primers which may be
CC used to identify markers associated with genetic diseases and traits in
CC dogs, in particular to diagnose genetic diseases that are not
CC phenotypically visible and to identify carriers of recessive diseases. A
CC specific application is diagnosis of copper toxicosis (CT). The invention
CC can also be used to create a genetic map of the canine genome; to
CC generate breed-specific profiles; to establish paternity and to identify
CC dogs from DNA fingerprints. The method provides rapid analysis of the
CC target sequences from only a small sample of DNA. Diagnosis can be done
CC at any time in the dog's life. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4770 CGAGAGCGCAGCAAAA 4787
DB 21 CGAGAAAGCGCAAAAGAA 4
RESULT 1875
AAV52642/C
ID AAV52642 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAV52642;
XX
XX
XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha gene exon 6 forward PCR primer.
XX
XX Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha; HNF-1 alpha; MODY3; human;
KM transcription factor; maturity onset diabetes of the young; diabetes;
KW NIDDM; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9811254-A1.
XX
XX
XX 19-MAR-1998.
XX
XX
XX 10-SEP-1997; 97WO-US016037.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1996; 96US-0025719P.
XX 02-OCT-1996; 96US-0028056P.
XX 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0029679P.
XX

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PA (ARCH-)ARCH DEV CORP.
XX
XX
XX Bell GI, Yamagata K, Oda N, Kaisaki PJ, Furuta H, Menzel S;
PI Horikawa Y;
XX
XX WPI, 1998-271667/24.
DR
XX
XX Isolated nucleic acid encoding hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-alpha and 1-
PT beta - useful for detecting susceptibility for non-insulin dependent
PT diabetes, especially maturity-onset diabetes of the young.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 104; 363pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This is a forward PCR primer designed for use with a reverse primer (see
CC CC AAV52643) in the PCR amplification of exon 6 and the flanking introns of
CC CC the human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1 alpha (HNF-1 alpha) gene (see
CC AAV52665). Mutations of the HNF-1 alpha gene have been identified by
CC amplifying (see AAV52632-51) and sequencing the appropriate exon. The
CC invention concerns the identification of genes responsible for non-
CC insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) for use in diagnostics and
CC therapeutics. It demonstrates that the MODY3 (maturity-onset diabetes
CC of the young) locus is the HNF-1 alpha gene. Analysis of mutations in the
CC HNF-1 alpha gene can be diagnostic for diabetes
XX
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A, 5 C, 9 G, 3 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
SO
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No.1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4280 TCCCAAGTACTGCTCCA 4297
DB 18 TCCTTAGGAGCTGCTCCA 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1876
XX AAV52640
ID AAV52640 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
XX
XX AAV52640;
XX
XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha gene exon 5 forward PCR primer.
DE
XX Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 alpha; HNF-1 alpha; MODY3; human;
KW transcription factor; maturity onset diabetes of the young; diabetes;
KW NIDDM; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9811254-A1.
XX
XX 19-MAR-1998.
PD
XX
XX 10-SEP-1997; 97WO-US016037.
PF
XX
XX 10-SEP-1996; 96US-0025719P.
PR 02-OCT-1996; 96US-0028036P.
PR 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0023679P.
XX
XX (ARCH-) ARCH DEV CORP.
XX
XX Bell GI, Yamagata K, Oda N, Kaisaki PJ, Furuta H, Menzel S;
PI Horikawa Y;
XX
XX WPI, 1998-271667/24.
XX
XX Isolated nucleic acid encoding hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-alpha and 1-
PT beta - useful for detecting susceptibility for non-insulin dependent
PT diabetes, especially maturity-onset diabetes of the young.
XX

```

PS	Example 2; Page 104; 363bp; English.
XX	This is a forward PCR primer designed for use with a reverse primer (see
CC	AAV5261) in the PCR amplification of exon 5 and the flanking introns of
CC	the human hepatocyte nuclear factor-1 alpha (HNF-1 alpha) gene (see
CC	AAV5265). Mutations of the HNF-1 alpha gene have been identified by
CC	amplifying (see AAV5263-51) and sequencing the appropriate exon. The
CC	invention concerns the identification of genes responsible for non-
CC	insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) for use in diagnostics and
CC	therapeutics. It demonstrates that the MODY3 (maturity-onset diabetes of
CC	the young) locus is the HNF-1 alpha gene. Analysis of mutations in the
CC	HNF-1 alpha gene can be diagnostic for diabetes
XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
Qy	4280 TCCCAAGTGACTGCTCCA 4297
Db	 4 TCCTTAGGACTGCTCCA 21
RESULT 1877	
AAVS1783/C	
ID	AAVS1783 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
XX	
AC	AAVS1783;
XX	
DT	02-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX	
DB	Zea mays genome reverse PCR primer #79.
XX	
KW	Polyomorphic marker; allele-specific; probe; amplification; PCR primer;
KX	hybridisation; plant; hybrid certification; genetic contribution;
KM	progeny; back-cross; hybrid; ancestry; corn; se.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
OZ	Zea mays.
XX	
PN	WO9824796-A1.
XX	
PD	11-JUN-1998.
XX	
PF	01-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021782.
XX	
PR	02-DEC-1996; 96US-0032069P.
XX	
PR	07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813507.
XX	
PA	(APFY-) APFYMETRIX INC.
PI	
Lemieux B, Landry BS, Sapolsky RJ, Murigneux A;	
WPI; 1998-333252/29.	
XX	
DR	
XX	
PT	Brassica species allele-specific oligonucleotide probes and primers -
XX	useful for plant breeding.
XX	
PS	Example 1; Page 51; 65pp; English.
XX	
AAVS1705-V52008 are reverse PCR primers used to amplify fragments of the	
CC Zea mays genome in order to detect polymorphic markers. Such markers can	
be used in the construction of allele-specific primers and probes for	
CC amplification or hybridisation. e.g. to determine common or disparate	
ancestry between 2 or more plants, to monitor the genetic contribution of	
an ancestral plant, to trace the progeny of proprietary plants, in	
CC certification of a hybrid plant or to identify the progeny of a back-	
crossed plant with an ancestral plant	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

QY      2313 TGGGGCATCATCTCCAC 2330
          |||||
Db      20 TCGGGCATCATCTCAAC 3

```

RESULT 1878
AAVS1785/c
ID AAVS1785 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

DT 02-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DB Zea mays genome reverse PCR primer #81.

Polymorphic marker; allele-specific; probe; amplification; PCR primer;
hybridisation; plant; hybrid certification; genetic contribution;
progeny; back-cross; hybrid; ancestry; corn; ss.

OS	Synthetic
OS	Zea mays.

PN W09824796-A1.

PD 11-JUN-1998.

PF 01-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021782.

PR 02-DEC-1996; 96US-0032069P.

PR 07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813507.

PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

PI Lemieux B, Landry BS, Sapolsky RJ, Murigneux A;

DR WPI; 1998-333252/29.

PT Brassica species allele-specific oligonucleotide probes and primers -
PT useful for plant breeding.

PS Example 1; Page 51; 65pp; English.

CC AAV51705-V52008 are reverse PCR primers used to amplify fragments of the
CC Zea mays genome in order to detect allelomorphic markers. Such markers can
CC be used in the construction of allele-specific primers and probes for
CC amplification or hybridisation, e.g. to determine common or divergent
CC ancestry between 2 or more plants, to monitor the genetic contribution of
CC an ancestral plant, to trace the progeny of proprietary plants, in
CC certification of a hybrid plant or to identify the progeny of a back-
CC crossed plant with an ancestral plant

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 14.8;	DB 1;	Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%;	Pred. No. 1.1e+03;		
Matches 16;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 2;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

QY	2313	TGGGGCCATCATCTCCAC	2330
Db	20	TCGGCCATCATCTCAAC	3

DE Nucleotide fragment containing polymorphic site, WI-10770 (i).

KW ss; polymorphic site; nucleic acid analysis; diagnosis; monitoring;
 KW cancer; inflammation; heart disease; CNS disease.

Homo sapiens

PN W09838846-A2

PD 11-SEP-199

PF 06-MAR-1998; 98WO-US004571.

PR 07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813159.

PR 28-MAR-1997; 97US-0042125P.

PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

PI Lipshutz RJ, Chee M, Fan J, Berno A,

DR WPI; 1998-495419/42.

PT New nucleic acid segments containing polymorphic sites, or complements
PT and methods of detecting a nucleic acid - for general use including
PT diagnosis and monitoring of diseases.

PS Claim 1; Page 8; 42pp; English.

New nucleic acid segment comprising one of the 10 - 100 bp sequences given in the specification (sequences of a polymorphic site), or the complement of the segment and a method of analysing a nucleic acid comprising determining the base occupying the polymorphic site of the polymorphic fragment sequences are disclosed in the specification. The information obtained from nucleic acid analysis by the method described is useful in diagnosis or monitoring of diseases like cancer, inflammation, heart disease, CNS diseases, and susceptibility to infection by microorganisms. In addition, the nucleic acid segments are useful in manufacturing medication in the treatment of prophylaxis of diseases, and also the use of the DNA segments as pharmaceutical

Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 14.8;	DB 1;	Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	80.0%;	Pred. No. 1.1e+03;		
Matches 16; Conservative	1;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

RESULT 1880
AAV10054
ID AAV10054 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

DT	14-JUL-1998	(first entry)
----	-------------	---------------

DE Ligase detection reaction oligonucleotide probe SLP3'TTT.

KM ligation assay; detection; ligase detection reaction; LDR; probe
KM thermostable mutant ligase; cancer; mutation; forensic analysis;
KM genetic disease; ss.

Synthetic.

PN W09803673-A1

PD 29-JAN-1998

15-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012195.

PR 19-JUL-1996; 96US-0022535P.
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 PA (PURD) PURDUE RES FOUND.
 PA Barany F, Luo J, Khanna M, Bergstrom DB;
 PI WPI, 1998-120792/11.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT Detecting minority nucleic acid in presence of larger amounts of closely
 PT related sequences - by ligase detection reaction with specific
 PT oligonucleotide probes, also thermostable mutant ligase and modified
 PT probes, used to detect cancer-related mutations.
 XX
 XX Example 17; Fig 20; 190pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present sequence represents a ligase detection reaction (LDR)
 CC oligonucleotide probe for use in present invention. The present invention
 CC describes a method for the detection of at least 1 minority target
 CC nucleic acid (I), present in a sample also containing majority nucleic
 CC target nucleic acids (II) and differing from (II) by at least 1 single-
 CC base change, insertion, deletion or translocation. The method comprises
 CC first treating the sample with: (a) ligase, and (b) at least 1 pair of
 CC target-specific oligonucleotide probes (A) which can be ligated together
 CC when hybridised adjacent to each other on their target sequence but have
 CC a mismatch that prevents ligation on any other sequence. The reaction
 CC mixture is subjected to at least 1 ligase detection reaction (LDR) cycle
 CC of denaturation, hybridisation and ligation, to produce a detectable
 CC ligation product that is distinguishable for each pair of probes. (A) may
 CC hybridise to other sequences but will not then be ligated and will be
 CC released during the denaturation step. The method is used to detect
 CC cancer-associated mutations in the presence of excess wild-type allele.
 CC The method can also be used to detect any bacterial, viral, fungal or
 CC parasitic infection (including drug-resistant strains) and many genetic
 CC diseases, it is also useful for environmental monitoring, forensic
 CC analysis and for identifying organisms/quality control in the food
 CC industry
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 4217 CCTCTGGCGTGTGCTTT 4234
 4 CGTCTGGCGTGTGCTTT 21
 RESULT 1881
 ID AAV10029 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAV10029;
 XX
 DT 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mismatch and analogue primer SLP3/TTT for ligase detection reaction.
 XX
 XX Ligation assay; detection; ligase detection reaction; LDR; probe;
 KM thermostable mutant ligase; cancer; mutation; forensic analysis;
 KM genetic disease; primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9803673-A1.
 XX
 PD 29-JAN-1998.
 XX
 PF 15-JUL-1997; 97WO-US012195.
 XX
 PR 19-JUL-1996; 96US-0022535P.
 XX

PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 PA (PURD) PURDUE RES FOUND.
 PI Barany F, Luo J, Khanna M, Bergstrom DB;
 PI WPI, 1998-120792/11.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT Detecting minority nucleic acid in presence of larger amounts of closely
 PT related sequences - by ligase detection reaction with specific
 PT oligonucleotide probes, also thermostable mutant ligase and modified
 PT probes, used to detect cancer-related mutations.
 XX
 XX Example 15; Fig 17; 190pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present sequence represents a mismatch and analogue primer for the
 CC ligation detection reaction (LDR) for use in present invention. The present
 CC invention describes a method for the detection of at least 1 minority
 CC target nucleic acid (I), present in a sample also containing majority
 CC nucleic target nucleic acids (II) and differing from (II) by at least 1
 CC single-base change, insertion, deletion or translocation. The method
 CC comprises first treating the sample with: (a) ligase, and (b) at least 1
 CC pair of target-specific oligonucleotide probes (A) which can be ligated
 CC together when hybridised adjacent to each other on their target sequence
 CC but have a mismatch that prevents ligation on any other sequence. The
 CC reaction mixture is subjected to at least 1 ligase detection reaction
 CC (LDR) cycle of denaturation, hybridisation and ligation, to produce a
 CC detectable ligation product that is distinguishable for each pair of
 CC probes. (A) may hybridise to other sequences but will not then be ligated
 CC and will be released during the denaturation step. The method is used to
 CC detect cancer-associated mutations in the presence of excess wild-type
 CC allele. The method can also be used to detect any bacterial, viral,
 CC fungal or parasitic infection (including drug-resistant strains) and many
 CC genetic diseases, it is also useful for environmental monitoring,
 CC forensic analysis and for identifying organisms/quality control in the
 CC food industry
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 4217 CCTCTGGCGTGTGCTTT 4234
 4 CGTCTGGCGTGTGCTTT 21
 RESULT 1882
 ID AAZ26142 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAZ26142;
 XX
 DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human polymorphic region 331.
 XX
 XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
 KM cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
 KM allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
 KM atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
 KM dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
 KM graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO9841648-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-SEP-1998.
 XX
 PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
 XX
 PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
 XX

XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
PA Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
PI WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX
XX
PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA25812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 17 A; 3 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5397 AATTACAAAAAGAAAA 5414
Db 1 AATTAAAAA 18
XX
RESULT 1883
AAZ26268/C
ID AAZ26268 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ26268;
XX
XX 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human polymorphic region 457.
XX
XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KM atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KM dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KM graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO9841648-A2.
PN
XX
XX 24-SEP-1998.
PD
XX
XX 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
PF
XX
XX 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
PR
XX
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
PA
XX
XX Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
PI

XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
DR
XX
XX Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA25812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5389 AATTAAAAAATACAAA 5406
Db 20 AATTAAAAA 3
XX
RESULT 1884
AAZ26141
ID AAZ26141 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ26141;
XX
XX 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human polymorphic region 330.
XX
XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KM atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KM dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO9841648-A2.
PN
XX
XX 24-SEP-1998.
PD
XX
XX 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
PF
XX
XX 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
PR
XX
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
PA
XX
XX Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
DR
XX
XX Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT

PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
 PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
 XX
 PS Disclosure, Fig 7; 605pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
 CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
 CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
 CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
 CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
 CC precancerous condition. By administering to the patient a first allele
 CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
 CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
 CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
 CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
 CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
 CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
 CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
 CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
 CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
 CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
 CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA25812-22625 represent
 CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 17 A; 3 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5397 AAATACCAAAAAGAAAA 5414
 DB 1 AAATCAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 18
 RESULT 1885
 AA228401/c
 ID AA228401 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA228401;
 XX
 DT 20-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Collagen type III sense PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Hyaluronic acid; HA; hyaluronan; binding peptide; glucosaminoglycan;
 KW extracellular matrix; ECM; lubricant; synovial fluid joint; wound repair;
 KW cell motility; receptor for hyaluronan mediated mobility; RHAMM;
 KW cell locomotion; cancer; metastasis; scar; intra abdominal adhesion;
 KW spinal chord injury; valvular heart disease; autoimmune disease; ss;
 KW PCR primer.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN BP950708-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 18-DEC-1998; 98BP-00310454.
 XX
 PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068285P.
 XX
 PA (CANG-) CANGENE CORP.
 XX
 PI Turley EA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-582556/50.
 XX
 PT New hyaluron binding peptide, useful for treating and preventing cancer
 PT and conditions associated with tissue fibrosis.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 18; 60pp; English.
 XX

CC PCR primers AA228393-228402 are used in the invention when testing the
 CC effect of enhanced affinity of hyaluronic acid (HA) binding proteins on
 CC wound repair. The invention relates to HA binding peptides AA243025-
 CC 243028 and nucleotide sequences encoding HA binding peptides AA228385-
 CC 228392. HA is a large negatively charged glucosaminoglycan, it is
 CC ubiquitous in the extracellular matrix (ECM), and is one of the major
 CC components of skin, cartilage and brain tissue. It also acts as a
 CC lubricant in synovial fluid joints. Synthesis of HA has been associated
 CC with wound repair, invasion and cellular immune function. HA is involved
 CC in cellular motility. High affinity HA receptors include the receptor for
 CC hyaluronan mediated mobility (RHAMM). The peptides of the invention
 CC prevent the binding of HA to RHAMM on cells, this prevents the cell
 CC binding HA. The HA binding peptides can be used to modulate cell
 CC locomotion and to inhibit tissue fibrosis. Therefore they may be
 CC administered to patients to prevent or treat diseases associated with
 CC these two activities, including cancer and its metastases, keloids,
 CC hypertrophic scars, anatomic strictures, intra-abdominal adhesions,
 CC cirrhosis of the liver, neurological deficits following spinal chord
 CC injury, valvular heart diseases, burn-injured joints, failure of
 CC anastomosis and adhesions following surgery. The peptides may also be
 CC used in the prevention of scars after surgery and in the treatment or
 CC prevention of autoimmune disorders
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2384 TCATTCACCTCTGTTC 2401
 DB 21 TCTTTCACCTCTGTACC 4
 RESULT 1886
 AA221457/c
 ID AA221457 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA221457;
 XX
 DT 02-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human BUB1 PCR primer #5.
 XX
 KW Human; BUB1; BUBR1; hBUB1; mutation; mitosis; diagnosis;
 KW microsatellite instability; MIN; tumour; mismatch repair; CIN;
 KW chromosomal instability; detection; cell proliferative disorder;
 KW neoplasm; breast cancer; colorectal cancer; fibrotic disorder;
 KW benign hyperplasia; neoplasia; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO9947638-A2.
 XX
 PD 23-SEP-1999.
 XX
 PF 16-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005692.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-1998; 98US-0078196P.
 XX
 PA (UNIV JO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Cahill D, Lengauer C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-562100/47.
 XX
 PT Use of mitotic checkpoint genes for developing methods for the diagnosis
 PT and treatment of cell proliferative disorders or for increasing the
 PT proliferation of cells.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 34; 56pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention describes the use of mitotic check point genes
CC (MCPs) in the diagnosis and treatment of cell proliferative disorders. A
CC method has been developed for diagnosing a cell proliferative disorder in
CC a subject associated with a MCPG, by determining the presence of a mutant
CC MCPG in the sample where the presence of a mutant MCPG in the sample is
CC indicative of a cell proliferative disorder. The method can be used for
CC diagnosing a cell proliferative disorder such as a neoplasm, e.g. breast
CC or colorectal neoplasm. It can also be used for treating a cell
CC proliferative disorder, e.g. a fibrotic disorder, benign hyperplasia or
CC neoplasia, particularly colon or breast cancer. It can also be used for
CC treating disorders associated with insufficient cell proliferation or
CC undesirable cell degeneration. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used to amplify human BUB1, in an example from the present
CC invention. Loss of a MCPG is associated with the mutational inactivation
CC of the human BUB1 gene
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2508 ACATGGCCTGTTGGGC 2525
DB 19 ACAAGGCTGTGTTGGGC 2

RESULT 1887
AAZ36759
ID AAZ36759 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ36759;
XX
DT 13-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide probe/primer AHCPRI derived from the AHCP gene.
XX
KW Human; AHCP gene; autosomal highly conserved protein; schizophrenia;
KW neurological disease; genetic predisposition; chromosome 6p23; D6S274;
KW D6S285; psychological disease; gene therapy; probe; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PA WO957316-A1.
XX
PI 11-NOV-1999.
XX
PD 30-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000846.
XX
PF 30-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000846.
XX
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083625P.
XX
PR 31-DEC-1998; 98US-0114592P.
XX
PS (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
PI Leroy P, Bourgeron T, Mcelreavey K, Fellous M, Yamain S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-086415/07.
XX
PT New gene encoding autosomal high conserved protein used to diagnose a
XX
PT genetic predisposition to schizophrenia.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 11; 76pp; English.
XX
CC Oligonucleotides AAZ36758-76 are derived from the human AHCP (autosomal
CC highly conserved protein) gene. The oligonucleotides are useful as probes
CC and primers. The AHCP gene is linked to a genetic predisposition to
CC schizophrenia. The gene is located on chromosome 6p23, between markers
CC D6S274 and D6S285. Several polymorphisms are found in the AHCP gene.
CC Oligonucleotide probes derived from the AHCP sequences can be used to
CC screen for patients having a genetic predisposition for a neurological or
CC psychological disease, especially schizophrenia. The invention is used to

CC diagnose a genetic predisposition to schizophrenia, and to treat the
CC disorder by gene therapy. The invention provides a treatment that is
CC specific to schizophrenic disorders, without the risk of significant side
CC effects
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3504 TACTGAGGCTTGATAC 3521
DB 4 TACTGATGCTTGATAC 21

RESULT 1888
AAZ76324/C
ID AAZ76324 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ76324;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10680.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 2507; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods for the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 560 TGGAGTCTCGAAGAGG 577
18 TGGAGTCTCGAAGAGG 1

RESULT 1889
AAA47622/c
ID AAA47622 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
XX AAA47622;
XX 08-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Intronc primer (2r) used to map KCNQ4 potassium channel gene.
XX
XX KCNQ4; potassium channel; cardiac arrhythmia; neonatal epilepsy;
XX deafness; probes; treatment; therapy; transgenic animal; antibody;
XX agonist; antagonist; clonus; hearing loss; neonatal deafness;
XX presbycusis; affective disorder; Alzheimer's disease; anxiety; ataxia;
XX cognitive deficits; compulsive behavior; dementia; depression;
XX Huntington's disease; mania; memory impairment; motor disorders;
XX neurodegenerative disease; Parkinson's disease; Pick's disease;
XX psychosis; schizophrenia; spinal cord damage; stroke; tremor; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200044786-A1.
XX 03-AUG-2000.
XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000WO-DK000024.
XX 26-JAN-1999; 99DK-00000076.
XX 19-MAY-1999; 99DK-00000693.
XX (NEUR-) NEUROSEARCH AS.
XX Jentsch TJ;
XX WPI; 2000-548813/50.
XX
XX Nucleic acids encoding the novel KCNQ4 potassium channel subunit, useful
XX e.g. for treating clonus, deafness, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
XX diseases.
XX Example 2; Page 24; 65pp; English.

Mutations in 3 known genes of the KCNQ branch of the potassium channel
gene family underlie inherited cardiac arrhythmia's, neonatal epilepsy
and in some cases associated with deafness. KCNQ4 has been mapped to the
D7S242 locus for autosomal dominant hearing loss, and a dominant negative
KCNQ4 mutation that causes deafness in a D7S242 pedigree has been
identified. KCNQ4 is the first potassium channel gene underlying non-
syndromic deafness. KCNQ4 forms heteromeric channels with other KCNQ
channel subunits, especially KCNQ3. Nucleotides encoding the KCNQ4
protein and the protein itself may be used in the prevention, treatment
and diagnosis of diseases associated with inappropriate KCNQ4 expression.
The nucleotides may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic assays (e.g.
polymerase chain reactions (PCR)) to detect and quantify the presence
of similar nucleic acid sequences in samples and to identify mutations
within them, and hence which patients may be in need of restorative
therapy. They may also be used to study the expression and function of
KCNQ4 polypeptides and their role in metabolism, for example through the
production of transgenic animals. The KCNQ4 polypeptides may be used as
antigens in the production of antibodies and to identify modulators
(agonists and antagonists) of KCNQ4 expression and activity. The anti-
KCNQ4 antibodies and KCNQ4 antagonists may also be used to down regulate
KCNQ4 expression and activity. They may be used in this way to treat
clonus, loss of hearing (especially progressive hearing loss, neonatal
deafness and presbycusis (deafness of the elderly)) and disease or

adverse conditions of the central nervous system (CNS) such as affective
disorder, Alzheimer's disease, anxiety, ataxia, CNS damage caused by
trauma, stroke or neurodegenerative illness, cognitive deficits,
compulsive behavior, dementia, depression, Huntington's disease, mania,
memory impairment, memory disorders and dysfunctions, motion disorders,
motor disorders, neurodegenerative diseases, Parkinson's disease,
Parkinson-like motor disorders, phobias, Pick's disease, psychosis,
schizophrenia, spinal cord damage, stroke and/or tremor. Conversely,
antisense nucleic acid molecules may be administered to down regulate
KCNQ4 expression by binding with the cells own KCNQ4 genes and preventing
their expression. Fourteen intronic primer pairs were used map the KCNQ4
gene by amplifying KCNQ4 exons with adjacent short intronic sequences
(See AAA47619-A47646). This primer was used to amplify exon 2 and
generated a 500 nucleotide fragment

Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 909 CCAGGCTCAGAGAGAG 926
21 CCAGGCTCAGAGAGAG 4

RESULT 1890
AAF97699
ID AAF97699 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAF97699;
XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2460.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX Variation /tag= a replace(11,T)
XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX PN WO200118250-A2.
XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX PI Lander BS, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JY;
XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
XX atherosclerosis.
XX Example; Page 214; 242pp; English.
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease

CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular disease, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 1 CTCTGGCTGCTGATACC 472
 1 CTCTGGCTGCTGATACC 18
 RESULT 1891
 AAF95318/C
 ID AAF95318 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAF95318;
 XX
 DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #79.
 XX
 KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key location/Qualifiers
 FT Variation replace(11,T)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
 XX
 PN WO200118250-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US024503.
 XX
 PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
 PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
 PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
 XX
 PA (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;
 DR WPI; 2001-226749/23.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 52; 242pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the

CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular disease, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 19 AGTTCCTGAAGAGAGG 580
 19 AGTTCCTGAAGAGAGG 2
 RESULT 1892
 AA54504
 ID AA54504 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA54504;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for amplifying fructan exohydrolase cDNA.
 XX
 KW Fructan exohydrolase; FEH; transgenic plant; recombination; transgene;
 KW gene expression; detergent; detergent additive; oral care composition;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Clathrium intybus.
 XX
 PN WO200068402-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-NOV-2000.
 XX
 PF 08-MAY-2000; 2000MO-EP004226.
 XX
 PR 06-MAY-1999; 99BE-00000329.
 XX
 PA (LEUV-) LEUVEN RES & DEV.
 XX
 PI Van Den Ende W, Van Laere A, De Roover J, Michiels A;
 DR WPI; 2001-007401/01.
 XX
 PF Novel DNA molecules encoding enzymes having fructan exohydrolase activity
 PT for use in transgenic plant production, dental care compositions, and in
 PT detergents.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 17; 45pp; English.
 XX
 CC Transgenic plants such as Clathrium intybus, Cynara scolymus, Helianthus
 CC tuberosus, Scorzonera hispanica, Oryza sativa, Zea mays, Triticum
 CC aestivum, Triticum durum, Hordeum vulgare, Secale cereale, Avena sativa,
 CC Sorghum vulgare, Phleum pratense, Lolium temulentum, Dactylis glomerata,
 CC Pennisetum americanum, Allium cepa, Agave americanum, Agave azul
 CC tegulana, Sorghum bicolor and Panicum mliaceum, transformed with a vector
 CC encoding a fructan exohydrolase (FEH) enzyme are useful for the
 CC recombinant production of FEH or other polypeptides having FEH activity.
 CC The FEH polypeptides produced are useful in detergents or as a detergent
 CC additive and in oral care compositions. Two primers (AA54504, AA54505)
 CC were used to amplify FEH cDNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 912 GGGCTAGAGAGAGGCT 929

Db 3 GTGCTCAGAAAGAGGCT 20

RESULT 1893

AA169674 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AA169674;

10-JAN-2002 (first entry)

Hepatitis E virus HEV-T1 sequence related PCR primer #39.

Hepatitis E virus; HEV-T1; hepatitis infection; PCR primer; ss.

Unidentified.

CN1300771-A.

27-JUN-2001.

23-DEC-1999; 99CN-00125741.

23-DEC-1999; 99CN-00125741.

(CHMB-) CHINESE MEDICINE & BIOLOGIC PROD APPRAIS.

Wang Y, Zhang H, Li H;

WPI; 2001-550442/62.

Hepatitis E virus gene sequence and its application.

Example 1; Page 15(Disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.

The present invention relates to a novel nucleotide sequence and protein

of a new hepatitis E virus HEV-T1 and the application of the nucleotide

sequence and protein in diagnosing, preventing and treating hepatitis.

The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the exemplification of

the invention

Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4750 CACCTGATATGGAATC 4767

4 CACCTTATTGAAAC 21

AAH8946 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AAH8946;

09-SEP-2004 (revised)

27-FEB-2002 (first entry)

Human polymorphic oligonucleotide X05367 fragment.

Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;

paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;

plant breeding; ds.

Homo sapiens.

Unidentified.

/*tag= a /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

WO200134840-A2.

17-MAY-2001.

10-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030766.

10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164596P.

(GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

(AEFY-) AEFYMETRIX INC.

Au K, Chen J, Patil N, Thomas D;

WPI; 2001-335945/35.

New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to

determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly disease,

and also in forensics and paternity testing.

Claim 41; Page 10; 43pp; English.

The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a

single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AAH89797-AAH89219). The present

sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in

forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with

phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker

assisted breeding of animals and crop plants

Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction to Feature Table Key

Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

3013 ACCCTGAGAGCCCTGCG 3030

20 ACCCTGAGAGCCCTGCG 3

AAH89072 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AAH89072;

09-SEP-2004 (revised)

27-FEB-2002 (first entry)

Human polymorphic oligonucleotide L21952 fragment.

Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;

paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;

plant breeding; ds.

Homo sapiens.

Unidentified.

/*tag= a /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

WO200134840-A2.

17-MAY-2001.

10-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030766.

PR 10-NOV-1999; 99US-0164596P.
 XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 PA (AFRY-) AFRYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 XX Au K, Chen J, Patil N, Thomas D;
 PI WPI; 2001-315945/35.
 DR
 XX New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to
 PT determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly disease,
 PT and also in forensics and paternity testing.
 XX
 XX Claim 82; Page 13; 43pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a
 CC single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AAH897-AAH89219). The present
 CC sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in
 CC forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with
 CC phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker
 CC assisted breeding of animals and crop plants
 CC
 CC Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction to Feature Table Key
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 CC
 CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2644 CAGCTGCTGCTGAGCCA 2661
 Db 4 CAGCAGCTGAGCAGCCA 21
 XX
 RESULT 1896
 ABA10143/c
 ID ABA10143 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA10143;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tail primer #136 from primer set 256 used in gene sorting method.
 DE
 XX Gene sorting; PCR primer; disease diagnosis; disease analysis;
 KM cell differentiation; gene therapy; ss.
 KM
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200175180-A2.
 PN
 XX 11-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009392.
 PF
 XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00538709.
 PR
 XX (QBIO-) QBI ENTERPRISES LTD.
 PA
 XX ulanovsky I, Mugaeimangalam R, Elnat P, Zevin-Sonkin D, Shlomit G;
 PI WPI; 2001-626451/72.
 DR
 XX
 XX Sorting genes into non-redundant groups, useful e.g. for gene isolation,
 PT diagnosis and in gene therapy, by amplifying cDNA fragments attached to
 PT selective adaptors.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 2; Fig 13; 67pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for sorting genes. The method
 CC comprises producing first double stranded (ds) cDNA from mRNA by reverse
 CC transcription using a poly-T primer. The ds cDNA is then digested with a

CC restriction enzyme that generates cohesive ends with overhanging single
 CC stranded sequence containing a constant number of nucleotides, and the
 CC digestion products are ligated to a set of ds DNA oligonucleotide
 CC adaptors. Each adaptor has at one end, a sequence complementary to a
 CC possible overlap and the other end a primer-template sequence specific
 CC for the adaptor complementary sequence, and between these two ends the
 CC same sequence is present for all adaptors. The ligated cDNA molecules are
 CC amplified in separate PCR assays, using for each a primer that anneals to
 CC polyT and a second primer, from a set that anneals to the cDNA specific
 CC primer-template sequences. Amplicons are finally sorted into non-
 CC redundant groups defined by the specific primer that annealed to the
 CC primer-template sequence and thus primed PCR. The method is useful for
 CC producing a collection of non-redundant cDNA groups, especially where
 CC every expressed-gene transcript in the original sample is represented by
 CC its own subgroup. The method is also useful for isolation, identification
 CC or analysis of genes, and diagnosis of diseases, for studying
 CC cell differentiation and in gene therapy. The present sequence was used
 CC to illustrate the method of the present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 CC
 CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1958 TGGGGTTCTCTGAGTCA 1975
 Db 19 TGGGGTTCTCTGAGTCA 2
 XX
 RESULT 1897
 ABA65553/c
 ID ABA65553 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABA65553;
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human single nucleotide polymorphism #173.
 DE
 XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; sickle cell anaemia;
 KM agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; Leech-Nyhan syndrome;
 KM muscular dystrophy; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; Fabry's disease;
 KM familial hypercholesterolaemia; polycystic kidney disease; cancer;
 KM hereditary spherocytosis; Von Willebrand's disease; tubercous sclerosis;
 KM hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia; familial colonic polyposis;
 KM Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disorder;
 KM acute intermittent porphyria; inflammation; nervous system disorder;
 KM infection; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;
 KM systemic lupus erythematosus; Graves disease; longevity; obesity;
 KM baldness; fertility; forensic; paternity testing; ss.
 KM
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2002037508-A1.
 PN
 XX 28-MAR-2002.
 PD
 XX 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-00765081.
 PF
 XX 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176861P.
 PR
 XX (CARG/) CARGILL M.
 PA (IREL/) IRELAND J S.
 PA (LAND/) LANDER E S.
 XX
 PT Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 PT WPI; 2002-315108/35.
 DR
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT forensics, paternity testing and diagnosis of disease.
 PT
 XX

PS Claim 1, Page 56, 96pp, English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with diseases. The nucleic acids
CC comprising the SNPs and probes and primers for detecting them may be used
CC in assays for the diagnosis of diseases associated with SNPs (such as
CC sickle cell anaemia, agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan
CC syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease,
CC familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
CC spherocytosis, Von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, and acute intermittent porphyria,
CC symptoms of, or susceptibility to, multifactorial diseases of which a
CC component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune diseases,
CC inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and infection by
CC pathogenic microorganisms, autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid
CC arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes (insulin-dependent and non-
CC independent), systemic lupus erythematosus and Graves disease, cancers
CC including cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon, oesophagus,
CC kidney, leukaemia, liver, lung, oral cavity, ovary, pancreas, prostate,
CC skin, stomach and uterus, longevity, appearance (e.g., baldness,
CC obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or
CC receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments), in forensics
CC and in paternity testing. ABR65381-ABR65841 represent human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 56 ACTCTGGGTTCTGAAGCC 75
DB 21 ACTGTGGGTTTGGAGCC 2
RESULT 1898
ABR65824/c
ID ABR65824 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABR65824;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human single nucleotide polymorphism #444.
XX
KM Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; sickle cell anaemia;
KM agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; Lesch-Nyhan syndrome;
KM muscular dystrophy; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; Fabry's disease;
KM familial hypercholesterolaemia; polycystic kidney disease; cancer;
KM hereditary spherocytosis; Von Willebrand's disease; tuberous sclerosis;
KM hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia; familial colonic polyposis;
KM Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KM acute intermittent porphyria; inflammation; nervous system disorder;
KM infection; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;
KM systemic lupus erythematosus; Graves disease; longevity; obesity;
KM baldness; fertility; forensic; paternity testing; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002037508-A1.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-00765081.
XX
PR 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176861P.
XX
PA (CARG/) CARGILL M.
PA (IREL/) IRELAND J S.
PA (LAND/) LANDER B S.
XX

PI Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander BS;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-315108/35.
XX
PT Nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT forensics, paternity testing and diagnosis of disease.
XX
PS Claim 1, Page 92, 96pp, English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with diseases. The nucleic acids
CC comprising the SNPs and probes and primers for detecting them may be used
CC in assays for the diagnosis of diseases associated with SNPs (such as
CC sickle cell anaemia, agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan
CC syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease,
CC familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
CC spherocytosis, Von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, and acute intermittent porphyria,
CC symptoms of, or susceptibility to, multifactorial diseases of which a
CC component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune diseases,
CC inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and infection by
CC pathogenic microorganisms, autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid
CC arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes (insulin-dependent and non-
CC independent), systemic lupus erythematosus and Graves disease, cancers
CC including cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon, oesophagus,
CC kidney, leukaemia, liver, lung, oral cavity, ovary, pancreas, prostate,
CC skin, stomach and uterus, longevity, appearance (e.g., baldness,
CC obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or
CC receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments), in forensics
CC and in paternity testing. ABR65381-ABR65841 represent human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 775 CAAGCCGAGGAGGCGAGG 794
DB 20 CCAAGCTCAGATGAGGCGAGG 1
RESULT 1899
AAD46492/c
ID AAD46492 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAD46492;
XX
DT 27-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HNF 1alpha mutant DNA specific forward PCR primer #3.
XX
KM Human; insulin secretion; hepatocyte nuclear factor; HNF-1alpha; amylin;
KM glucokinase; mitochondrial DNA; type-2 diabetes; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200272875-A1.
XX
PD 19-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 14-MAR-2002; 2002WO-CN000158.
XX
PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275891P.
XX
PA (UYCH-) UNIV CHINESE HONG KONG.
PA (WEST/) WEST C P.
XX
PI Critchley JAH, Ng MCY, Lee SC, Cockram CS, Chan JCN;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-723370/78.

```

XX Microchip useful for detecting increased risk of, or predisposition to
PT Type-2 diabetes or screening genetic mutations in Chinese individuals,
PT comprises genes having mutations which indicate a predisposition for type
PS -2 diabetes.
PS Example 1; Page 89; 94pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to methods and compositions for identifying
CC mutations and polymorphisms in mutant genes encoding the gene product
CC involved in insulin secretion such as hepatocyte nuclear factor (HNF)-
CC 1alpha, glucokinase, amylin and mitochondrial DNA. The invention also
CC relates to a microchip which comprises a combination of two different
CC mutant nucleic acid sequences of a wild-type nucleic acid sequence that
CC encodes a protein involved in insulin secretion where the gene comprises
CC a mutation indicative of a predisposition for type-2 diabetes in a member
CC of a Chinese population. The microchips of the invention are useful for
CC detecting the increased risk of an individual with decreased insulin
CC secretory function to develop type 2 diabetes, screening for genetic
CC mutations in an individual diagnosed with type 2 diabetes, screening for
CC genetic mutations indicative of increased risk of an individual to
CC develop type 2 diabetes and screening for a genetic predisposition to
CC develop type 2 diabetes in an individual having a primary family member
CC that has been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes, where the individual is of
CC a Chinese population. The present sequence is human HNF-1alpha mutant DNA
CC specific PCR primer. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4280 TCCCAAGTGACTGCTCCA 4297
DB 18 TCCCTTAGGAGCTGCTCA 1
RESULT 1900
AAD29616/c
ID AAD29616 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AAD29616;
AC
XX 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human beta1a sodium channel subunit cDNA cloning SBI-13 reverse primer.
DE
XX Human; voltage gated sodium channel; VGSC; antisense therapy; arrhythmia;
KM gene therapy; neuropathic pain; epilepsy; anticonvulsant; analgesic;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200194414-A2.
PN
XX 13-DEC-2001.
PD
XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018304.
PF
XX 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-0294405P.
PR 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236664P.
XX
XX (ORTH ) ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARM INC.
PA
XX Qin N, Codd E, D'andrea M,
PI
XX WPI; 2002-179468/23.
DR
XX
XX New human voltage gated sodium channel (VGSC) beta-1a subunit useful for
PT identifying modulators of the functional human VGSC beta-1a subunit, for
PT treating neuropathic or chronic pain, epilepsy, and arrhythmia.
PT

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XX Example 1; Page 51; 98pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding a human
CC voltage gated sodium channel (VGSC) beta1a subunit protein. Human beta1a
CC sodium channel subunit proteins, nucleic acids and antibodies may be used
CC to screen and measure levels of human beta1a sodium channel subunit DNA,
CC RNA or protein, and to detect and type human VGSC beta1a sodium channel
CC subunit. Nucleotide sequences complementary to the human beta1a sodium
CC channel subunit encoding DNA can be synthesised for antisense therapy,
CC and nucleotide sequences are useful in gene therapy. The human beta1a
CC sodium channel subunit protein is useful for identifying modulators of
CC the functional human beta1a subunit, and such modulators of sodium
CC channel activity or compositions comprising them are useful for treating
CC neuropathic or chronic pain, epilepsy, and arrhythmia, which is measured
CC by a change in sodium channel activity. VGSC beta1a subunit is useful for
CC identifying modulators of functional human VGSC beta-1a subunit which
CC decreases the expression of sodium channel beta1a subunit in the cells of
CC the individual. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for cloning
CC human beta1a sodium channel subunit cDNA
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4996 GTCCAGTGAGCTTACAG 5013
DB 18 GTCCAGTGAGCTCGAATAG 1
RESULT 1901
ABQ79628/c
ID ABQ79628 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX ABQ79628;
AC
XX 25-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Nucleotide sequence of an arbitrary primer.
DE
XX
XX Nucleic acid analysis; fingerprint; expression analysis; PCR; primer; ss.
KM
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200264835-A2.
PN
XX 22-AUG-2002.
PD
XX 31-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US003168.
PF
XX 31-JAN-2001; 2001US-0265693P.
PR
XX (AMBI-) AMBION INC.
PA
XX Brown D, Winkler MM, Lawrence F, Shelton J,
PI
XX WPI; 2002-657603/70.
DR
XX
XX Analyzing one or more samples using nucleic acid tags with two functional
PT domains, useful for amplifying subsets of the population which are in
PT turn used to generate labeled products for comparative expression
PT analysis.
XX
XX Example 8; Page 55; 82pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to analyzing one or more samples. The method
CC involves (i) obtaining a first sample; (ii) preparing a first tagged
CC nucleic acid sample by appending to a first nucleic acid target of the
CC first sample a first nucleic acid tag comprising an amplification domain
CC and a fingerprint domain; (iii) amplifying the nucleic acid target using
CC at least one adapter or arbitrary primer specific to a subset of the

```

CC nucleic acid in the sample and one primer specific to the amplification
CC domain, to produce a first amplified nucleic acid comprising the
CC fingerprint domain and a segment of the first nucleic acid target; (iv)
CC generating labeled nucleic acid from the first amplified nucleic acid
CC using the fingerprint domain; and (v) fractionating the labeled nucleic
CC acid to create a fingerprint of the sample. The methods and compositions
CC of the present invention are useful for amplifying subsets of the
CC population which are in turn used to generate labeled products for
CC comparative expression analysis. The present sequence represents an
CC arbitrary primer used in the course of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3641 TTGCTGAGATTGCGAGG 3658

Db 18 TTGCTGAGATTGCGAGG 1

RESULT 1902

ABK83284/c

ABK83284 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ABK83284;

XX 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human steroid 17-alpha hydroxylase SNP PCR primer #3.

XX PCR; allelic discrimination; ss; primer; single nucleotide polymorphism;

XX SNP; dopamine receptor D1; steroid 17-alpha hydroxylase/17,20 lyase;

XX serotonin 2C receptor; monoamine oxidase; serotonin 2A receptor;

XX serotonin 1B receptor; dopamine receptor D2; cytochrome P450;

XX neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor beta 2; chemokine receptor 5;

XX v-erb-b2 avian erythroblastic leukaemia viral oncogene homologue;

XX 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 2C.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200234947-A2.

XX 02-MAY-2002.

XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032630.

XX 24-OCT-2001; 2000US-0242672P.

XX (KHRI/) KHRIPIN Y.

XX Khrupin Y;

XX WPI; 2002-463367/49.

XX Detecting identifying nucleotide sequences for identifying nucleic acid

XX polymorphism, by utilizing oligonucleotide primers, labeled with a

XX molecular energy transfer pair including energy donor and energy

XX acceptor.

XX Example 1; Page 27; 62pp; English.

CC using labeled primers complementary to a product representing the
CC identifying sequence. The method of the invention is useful for
CC determining the presence of an identifying sequence in a sample and is
CC useful for identifying one or more nucleic acid single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in the single nucleic acid sample. The method permits
CC detection of the nucleic acid polymorphisms without prior separation of
CC unincorporated oligonucleotides. Moreover, it allows detection of one or
CC more nucleic acid polymorphisms in a sample directly, by incorporating
CC the labeled oligonucleotide into the amplified nucleic acid sample. The
CC present sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify an identifying
CC sequence as listed above in an example of the method of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1411 AAGAGAGCTGGCTGAT 1428

Db 21 AAGAGAGCTGGCTGAT 4

RESULT 1903

ACA90081

ACA90081 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ACA90081;

XX 10-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Cardiovascular disease differential gene expression related primer #128.

XX Cardiovascular disease; arteriosclerosis; ischaemia; angina pectoris;

XX myocardial infarction; cardiac; antiarteriosclerotic; antianginal;

XX gene therapy; differential gene expression; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003031650-A2.

XX 17-APR-2003.

XX 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-BP011034.

XX 08-OCT-2001; 2001GB-00024145.

XX (FARB) BAYER AG.

XX Munnes M, Gehrmann M, Wack M, Schmitz G;

XX WPI; 2003-403108/38.

XX Predicting, diagnosing or prognosing a cardiovascular disease, e.g.

XX angina, ischemia, myocardial infarction or arteriosclerosis by detection

XX of a polymorphic nucleotide in a biological sample comprising detecting a

XX hybridization complex.

XX Example 3; Page 106; 454pp; English.

XX The invention describes a method of predicting, diagnosing or prognosing

XX a cardiovascular disease by detection of a polymorphic nucleotide in a biological

XX sample comprising hybridizing at least one of the polymorphic nucleotide to a

XX nucleic acid material of a biological sample, thus forming a

XX hybridization complex, and detecting the hybridization complex. The

XX polymorphic nucleotides, polypeptides, antisense molecule, antibody and reagent

XX are useful for preparing compositions for preventing, predicting or

XX diagnosing, or a medicament for treating a cardiovascular disease, e.g.

XX arteriosclerosis, ischaemia, angina pectoris, or myocardial infarction.

XX This sequence represents a primer used to identify genes differentially

XX regulated in individuals with cardiovascular disease

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3831 TGTAGTGGCTCCACCG 3848
DB 21 TGTATTGGCTCTACCG 4
RESULT 1906
ID ADD19918 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADD19918;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oreochromis niloticus microsatellite primer SEQ ID NO:553.
XX
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; fish; Salmo salar;
KM Oreochromis niloticus; Atlantic halibut; microsatellite; cod;
KM polymorphic site; seabass; salmonidae; Tilapia; rainbow trout; halibut;
KM detection; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Oreochromis niloticus.
XX
PN WO2003060160-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUL-2003.
XX
PP 17-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000112.
XX
PR 18-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349950P.
PR 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404200P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOMAR ASA.
PI Lile O, Slettan A, Hoyum M, Lingaas F;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-627388/59.
DR
XX
XX Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphism associated with fish, useful for forming PCR primers which
PT are used for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in fish nucleic
PT acids.
XX
PS Claim 18; SEQ ID NO 553; 233bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) comprising a
CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) chosen from: (i) a nucleic acid of
CC Salmo salar SNPs, Oreochromis niloticus SNPs or Atlantic halibut SNPs;
CC and (ii) a nucleic acid having highly stringent hybridisation conditions.
CC (i), or its complement under highly stringent hybridisation conditions.
CC Also described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide (II) comprising at least
CC 17 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs, O.
CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod
CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites, or their complement; (2)
CC a primer pair (III) suitable for use in PCR, comprising two (II) capable
CC of amplifying a nucleotide sequence chosen from S. salar SNPs and, O.
CC niloticus SNPs, O. niloticus microsatellites, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod
CC polymorphic sites and seabass polymorphic sites; and determining (M1) the
CC origin of fish sample comprising providing a parent genotype database
CC comprising a collection of candidate parent genotypes, where each of the
CC candidate parent genotype represents a distinct origin, and comparing a
CC sample genotype to the parent genotype database, where a match between
CC the sample genotype and one of the candidate parent genotype identifies
CC to the origin of the sample. (M1) is useful for determining the origin of
CC a fish sample such as family salmonidae, S. salar, Tilapia, O. niloticus,
CC rainbow trout, halibut, seabass and Atlantic cod. (II) is useful for

CC detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising SNP in a sample, which
CC involves contacting the sample containing nucleic acids with one or more
CC (II) derived from nucleotide sequence of S. salar SNPs and O. niloticus
CC SNPs, and identifying nucleic acid that hybridises to (II). (II) is
CC useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule comprising a polymorphic
CC sequence in a sample, comprising contacting the sample containing nucleic
CC acids with one or more (II) which is derived from O. niloticus
CC microsatellite, O. niloticus SNPs, Atlantic halibut SNPs, cod polymorphic
CC sites or seabass polymorphic sites, and identifying a nucleic acid that
CC hybridises to (II). (III) is useful for detecting nucleic acid molecule
CC comprising a microsatellite sequence in sample. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2738 AAGAAATGCGCATGTGTG 2755
DB 4 ATGAAATGCCCATGTGTG 21
RESULT 1907
ID ADB47934
AC ADB47934;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOVA reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:296.
XX
KM human; cardiac; antiarteriosclerotic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive;
KM dermatological; anorectic; cytostatic; antidiabetic; haemostatic;
KM anti-HIV; antiaesthetic; antibacterial; virucide; neuroprotective;
KM nootropic; antiparkinsonian; antipruritic; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR;
KM primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS
PN WO2003076642-A2.
XX
XX 18-SEP-2003.
PD
XX
XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US024459.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309501P.
PR 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310291P.
PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310951P.
PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311282P.
PR 13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311979P.
PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312203P.
PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313156P.
PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313201P.
PR 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313702P.
PR 21-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314031P.
PR 23-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314466P.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315403P.
PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315853P.
PR 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316508P.
PR 21-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323936P.
PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338078P.
PR 05-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354655P.
PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361764P.
PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373825P.
PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380971P.
PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380980P.
PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381039P.
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383761P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383887P.
PR 01-AUG-2002; 2002US-00210130.

XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 PA Zethusen BD, Paturajan M, Kekuda R, Miller CR, Rieger DK;
 XX Pena CE, Shinkets RA, Li L, Berghs C, Zhong M, Caeman SJ, Voss EZ;
 PI Boldog FI, Padigaru M, Smithson G, Shenoy SG, Ji W, German L,
 PI Verne CM, Leite MW, Guo X, Anderson DW, Szytek KA, Gerlach VL;
 PI Burgess CE, Khramtsov NV, Ort T, Ellerman K, Raetelli L, Agee ML;
 PI Chaudhuri A, Chant JS, DiPippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen A, Gargoli EA;
 PI Giot L, Ooi CR, Rothenberg ME, Spaderma SK, Hjalte T, Liu X;
 PI Taupier RJ, Catterton B;
 XX WPI; 2003-779062/73.
 DR
 XX New NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful for preventing or
 PT treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer, diabetes,
 PT atherosclerosis, asthma or AIDS, and in chromosome mapping, tissue typing
 PT or pharmacogenomics.
 XX
 PS Example 49; SEQ ID NO 296; 562pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel (NOVX) human polypeptide. A polypeptide
 CC of the invention has cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, dermatological, anorectic, cyrostatic, antidiabetic,
 CC haemostatic, anti-HIV, antiaesthetic, antibacterial, virocidic,
 CC neuroprotective, nootropic, antiparkinsonian, and antilipaeamic activity.
 CC A polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the invention may have a use
 CC in gene therapy, and as a vaccine. A polypeptide of the invention is
 CC useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
 CC associated with a human disease, the disease selected from a pathology
 CC associated with the polypeptide. These may also be used in diagnosing,
 CC treating or preventing NOVX-associated disorders such as cardiomyopathy,
 CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, scleroderma, obesity, cancer, diabetes,
 CC hemophilia, graft-versus-host disease, AIDS, asthma, Crohn's disease,
 CC multiple sclerosis, infections, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia,
 CC neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's
 CC disease), hematopoietic disorders, dyslipidaemias and other wasting
 CC disorders associated with chronic diseases. The nucleic acids are also
 CC used as hybridisation probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue typing,
 CC preventive medicine, and pharmacogenomics. The polypeptides are also
 CC useful as vaccines. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in
 CC the invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1951 GAGGCTCTGGGGTTCTCT 1968
 Db 1 GAGAACCTGGGGTTCTCT 18
 RESULT 1908
 ADF37884/c
 XX ADF37884 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
 AC ADF37884;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:2081.
 XX
 CC double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;
 CC short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;
 CC vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;
 CC cytoskeletal; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antiproliferative;
 CC nephroprotective; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;
 CC diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;
 CC arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiodioma;
 CC polycystic kidney disease; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003070910-A2.
 XX
 XX 28-AUG-2003.
 XX
 XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.
 XX
 XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US017674.
 XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 XX 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.
 XX 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399348P.
 XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-0028794P.
 XX 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
 XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;
 PT WPI; 2003-679876/64.
 DR
 XX New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
 PT and diagnosis of cancer, downregulates the vascular endothelial growth
 PT factor receptor gene.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 2081; 207pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering
 CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular
 CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a
 CC siNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; (4) vectors
 CC that express siNA; and (5) single-stranded siNA with similar properties.
 CC The siNA have antiangiogenic, cyrostatic, antidiabetic,
 CC ophthalmological, antiarthritic, antiproliferative, nephroprotective and
 CC gynaecological activities. The siNA are useful for modulating
 CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR genes. The siNA are potentially
 CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,
 CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiodioma,
 CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA may also be useful for diagnosis,
 CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic
 CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of
 CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 9 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 CC Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1182 AGAAGAGAGAGAGAGAA 1199
 Db 20 AGAAGCAGAGAGAGAGAA 3
 RESULT 1909
 ADF37892/c
 XX ADF37892 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
 AC ADF37892;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:2089.
 XX

XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;
 KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;
 KM vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;
 KM cytoostatic; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antiproliferative;
 KM nephroretic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;
 KM diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;
 KM arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiodioma;
 KM polycystic kidney disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003070910-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US017674.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.
 PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-039348P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409233P.
 PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.
 PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-679876/64.
 XX
 PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
 PT and diagnosis of cancer, downregulates the vascular endothelial growth
 PT factor receptor gene.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 2089; 207pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering
 CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular
 CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a
 CC siNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; (4) vectors
 CC that express siNA; and (5) single-stranded siNA with similar properties.
 CC The siNA have antiangiogenic, cytoostatic, antidiabetic,
 CC ophthalmological, antiarthritic, antiproliferative, nephroretic and
 CC gynaecological activities. The siNA are useful for modulating
 CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR genes. The siNA are potentially
 CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,
 CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiodioma,
 CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA may also be useful for diagnosis,
 CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic
 CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of
 CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 9 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1182 AGAAGAGAGAGAGAGAA 1199
 20 AGAAGAGAGAGAGAGAA 3

RESULT 1910
 ADF37876/c
 ID ADF37876 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF37876;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human VEGFR3 short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) SEQ ID NO:2073.
 XX
 KM double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid;
 KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation;
 KM vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGFR; antiangiogenic;
 KM cytoostatic; antidiabetic; ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antiproliferative;
 KM nephroretic; gynaecological; angiogenesis-associated condition; cancer;
 KM diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; neovascular glaucoma;
 KM arthritis; psoriasis; endometriosis; angiodioma;
 KM polycystic kidney disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003070910-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005022.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US017674.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393796P.
 PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-039348P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409233P.
 PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-00287949.
 PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-00306747.
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Pavco P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-679876/64.
 XX
 PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
 PT and diagnosis of cancer, downregulates the vascular endothelial growth
 PT factor receptor gene.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 2073; 207pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a double-stranded short interfering
 CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the vascular
 CC endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) gene. Also described: (1) a
 CC siNA that downregulates the VEGF gene; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; (4) vectors
 CC that express siNA; and (5) single-stranded siNA with similar properties.
 CC The siNA have antiangiogenic, cytoostatic, antidiabetic,
 CC ophthalmological, antiarthritic, antiproliferative, nephroretic and
 CC gynaecological activities. The siNA are useful for modulating
 CC (downregulating) the expression of VEGFR genes. The siNA are potentially
 CC useful for treating a wide range of angiogenesis-associated conditions,
 CC particularly cancers, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, arthritis, psoriasis, endometriosis, angiodioma,
 CC and polycystic kidney disease. The siNA may also be useful for diagnosis,
 CC drug screening, target identification and validation, genetic
 CC engineering, studying gene function, and also for gene mapping (e.g. of
 CC single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence is used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 CC

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 9 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1182 AGAAGAGAGAGAGAGA 1199

DB 20 AGAAGCAGAGAGAGAGA 3

RESULT 1911

ADFS0597
ID ADFS0597 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ADFS0597;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Antisense DNA oligo GeneBloc 86 directed against intronic JAK-1.

XX ss; antisense; tumour suppressor;

KM phosphatase and tensin homologue deleted on chromosome ten; PTEN;
KM cytosstatic; cancer; JAK-1.

XX unidentified.

XX EP1325955-A1.

XX 09-JUL-2003.

XX 04-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00000357.

XX 04-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00000357.

XX (ATTUG-) ATTUGEN AG.

XX Klippel-Giese A, Kaufmann J, Giese K;

XX WPI; 2003-699137/67.

XX New oligonucleotides specifically targeted to heterogeneous nuclear RNA
PT and mRNA, and associated methods, useful for identifying and validating
PT targets, especially targets relating to tumor suppressor pathways.

XX Example 9; SEQ ID NO 25; 105pp; English.

XX This invention relates to novel oligonucleotide compounds, most
CC preferably 17-21 nucleobases in length, which are targeted to
CC heterogeneous nuclear RNA (hnRNA) or to an intron of a nucleic acid
CC molecule. Specifically, it refers to a method for the identification and/
CC or validation of a genomic target, wherein the target is part of a tumour
CC suppressor related pathway. The present invention describes modified
CC functional oligonucleotides, especially one chosen from an antisense
CC oligo, ribozyme or RNAi that inhibit the expression of tumour suppressor
CC genes or other molecules involved in the pathogenic mechanism of cancer.
CC Preferably, the targeted tumour suppressor is the phosphatase and tensin
CC homologue deleted on chromosome ten (PTEN) gene. Furthermore, these
CC cytosstatic functional oligonucleotides can be used as diagnostic reagents
CC or as therapeutics for treating any condition in which modification of
CC the expression of a coding sequence may have a beneficial effect. This
CC oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo identified as GeneBloc
CC 86 that is directed against the intronic JAK-1 mRNA of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4413 TGAGACTGTGTGGGA 4430

DB 4 TGAACTCTGTGTGTGA 21

RESULT 1912

ACFS8266

ID ACFS8266 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACFS8266;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Candidate 3 gene fragment amplifying primer.

XX Colon cancer; cytosstatic; gene therapy; colorectal tumour; GAPDH; PCR;

XX primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003083074-A2.

XX 09-OCT-2003.

XX 28-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US009534.

XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-0367727P.

XX 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381328P.

XX 10-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386747P.

XX 20-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427564P.

XX (IDEC-) IDEC PHARM CORP.

XX MacLachlan K, Gately D;

XX WPI; 2003-804049/75.

XX New isolated nucleic acid that is expressed by human colon cancer cells,
PT useful for treating colon cancer, for expressing the corresponding
PT antigen, and for producing ligands that specifically bind such antigen.

XX Example 2; Page 67; 0pp; English.

XX The invention relates to nucleic acids and proteins that are over
CC expressed in colon cancer cells. The nucleic acids, antigens, primers and
CC methods are useful for treating colon cancer. The method and kit provided
CC are useful for detecting colon cancer. The genes are useful for
CC expressing the corresponding antigen, and for producing ligands that
CC specifically bind such antigen, e.g. monoclonal antibodies and small
CC molecules. Sequences ACFS8265-68 represent PCR primers for amplifying a
CC candidate 3 gene fragment, used for identifying genes overexpressed in
CC colon carcinoma

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 711 GCAGCGGCGCTGTGGACCT 728

DB 4 GCAGCGGCGCTGTGACT 21

RESULT 1913

ADFS4653

ID ADFS4653 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADFS4653;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE CYP26 gene primer seq id 2.

XX CYP26 gene; retinotic acid related disease; primer; ss.

XX

OS	Unidentified.
XX	
PN	JP2003018941-A.
XX	
PD	21-JAN-2003.
XX	
XX	
PF	09-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00207872.
XX	
PR	09-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00207872.
XX	
PA	(KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX	
DR	WPI, 2003-172105/17.
XX	
PT	An animal deficient in retinoic acid metabolic enzyme gene.
XX	
PS	Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 8pp; Japanese.
XX	
CC	The invention describes a non-human animal deficient in the function of the CYP26 gene or its descendant. The animal is useful for determining the cause of diseases related to retinoic acid. This sequence represents a primer associated with the isolation of the CYP26 gene.
CC	
XX	
SEQ	Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps. 0;
Oy	1778 TGCAGAGCCGAGTCTG 1795
Db	1 TCCTAGACCGAGTCTG 18
RESULT 1914	
ADG38551	
ID	ADG38551 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	ADG38551;
XX	
DT	26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human genomic CpG methylation assessment method-related PCR primer #92.
XX	
KW	high throughput; CpG methylation; genomic sequence expression;
KM	microarray; methylation-silenced gene; demethylation action; cancer cell;
XX	PCR; primer; ss; human.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	WO2003087774-A2.
XX	
PD	23-OCT-2003.
XX	
FP	14-APR-2003; 2003WO-US011598.
XX	
PR	12-APR-2002; 2002US-0372140P.
XX	
PA	(UMOR) UNIV MISSOURI.
XX	
PI	Huang TH, Shi H;
XX	
DR	WPI, 2003-845373/78.
XX	
PT	Microarray with affixed CpG-rich genomic probe fragments each comprising (a portion of) an exon sequence of an expressible gene, useful in a method for dual assessment of genomic CpG methylation and expression of genomic sequences.
PT	
XX	
PS	Example 13; SEQ ID NO 167; 100pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention comprises a high throughput method for assessing genomic CpG methylation and expression of genomic sequences of a tissue sample.

```
CC The method involves the use of a microarray that has affixed CpG-rich  
CC genomic probe fragments each comprising an exon sequence (or portion  
CC thereof) of an expressible gene. The method and microarray of the  
CC invention are useful for assessing genomic Cpg methylation and expression  
CC of genomic sequences of a tissue sample. The method is useful for the  
CC identification of novel methylation-silenced genes that are reactivated  
CC upon methylation and in determining the efficacy and mechanisms of  
CC demethylation action in cancer cells. The present DNA sequence represents  
CC a PCR primer that was used in the exemplification of the invention.  
XX  
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity   89.9%; Pred.No. 1.le+03;  
Matches    16; Conservative     0; Mismatches    2; Indels       0; Gaps       0;
```

```
Gy          5070 TCATCTGTGGTGCACAGC 5087  
            |||||  
Db           3 TCATCTGTGGTCCTAGC 20
```

```
RESULT 1915  
ABZ75647  
ID ABZ75647 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
```

```
XX  
XX ABZ75647:  
XX AC  
XX DT 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)  
XX XX  
DE Template (CTGA)-A3 for second strand synthesis by HIV RT.  
KM DNA polymerization; drug susceptibility; HIV; reverse transcriptase; RT;  
NM ds.  
KK  
KW Synthetic.  
OS  
XX WO2002103039-A1.  
PN  
PD 27-DEC-2002.  
XX  
PF 14-JUN-2002; 2002WO-SB001155.  
XX  
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297773P.  
PA  
PI (CAVI-) CAVIDI TECH AB.  
PP  
PX Kaelander C, Pettersson I, Gronowltz S, Shao X;  
PY WPI; 2003-167535/16.  
DR
```

```
XX Measuring DNA-dependent DNA polymerization in a biological sample, useful  
PT for drug susceptibility testing, comprises measuring the amount of  
PT incorporated modified deoxynucleoside triphosphate with the aid of a  
PT labeled antibody.  
XX  
PS Example 1; Page 33; 36pp; English.  
XX  
XX The invention relates to measuring DNA-dependent DNA polymerization in a  
CC biological sample and involves measuring the amount of incorporated  
CC modified deoxynucleoside triphosphate with the aid of the label of a  
CC bound antibody. The method is useful in measuring DNA polymerization for  
CC drug susceptibility testing. Sequences ABZ75637-647 represent different  
CC templates used for second strand synthesis by HIV reverse transcriptase  
CC (RT).  
CC  
XX
```

```
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 G; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  
  
Query Match      0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;  
Best Local Similarity   89.9%; Pred.No. 1.le+03;  
Matches    16; Conservatvie     0; Mismatches    2; Indels       0; Gaps       0;
```

```
Gy          2641 CTGCGACTGCTGTCGACG 2658  
            ||||||  
                |
```

```
Db          1 CTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG 18
RESULT 1916
ADJ13736/c
ID ADJ13736 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13736;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA Segid 863.
XX
KM probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 863; 210pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2436 GGATGAGAGCGGAGAGG 2453
DB 21 GGATGAGAGCGTGAAGAG 4
XX
RESULT 1917
ADJ13035/c
ID ADJ13035 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13035;
XX
```

```
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA Segid 162.
XX
KM probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 162; 210pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2437 GATGAGAGCGGAGAGGT 2454
DB 21 GATGAGAGCGGAGAGGT 4
XX
RESULT 1918
ADJ13143/c
ID ADJ13143 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13143;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA Segid 270.
XX
KM probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
```


XX	US2003152950-A1.
PN	XX
PD	14-AUG-2003.
XX	XX
PP	27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
PR	27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX	XX
PX	(GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA	(MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA	(LUEB/) LUEBKES K J.
PA	(BALO/) BALOGS R P.
XX	XX
PI	Garnier HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
DR	WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX	XX
PT	Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT	to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT	different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
PS	Example 1, SEQ ID NO 270; 21opp; English.
XX	XX
CC	This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC	modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC	method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC	modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC	treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC	different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC	modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC	probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC	that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC	particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC	a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC	human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC	is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC	invention.
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
QY	2437 GATGAGAAAGGGAGAGGT 2454 21 GATGAGAGGGTGAGAGGT 4
DB	
RESULT 1919	
ADJ13665/C	
ID	ADJ13665 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	XX
AC	ADJ13665;
XX	XX
DT	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX	XX
DE	Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA seqid 792.
XX	XX
KM	probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KM	tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	XX
PN	US2003152950-A1.
PD	14-AUG-2003.
XX	XX
PF	27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX	XX
PR	27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX	XX
PA	(GARN/) GARNER H R.

```

PA      (MINN//) MINNA J D.
PA      (LUEB//) LUEBKE K J.
PA      (BALO//) BALOG R P.
PI      Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
DR      WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
XX      Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT      to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
       different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
PS      Example 1; SEQ ID NO 792; 210pp; English.
XX
CC      This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC      modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC      method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC      modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC      treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC      different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC      modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC      probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC      that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC      particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC      a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC      human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC      is a human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA of the
CC      invention.
SQ      Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match          0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred.No.1.le+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
CY      2436 GGATGAGAGCGGAGAGG 2453
DB      ||||| |||||
        20 GGATGAGAGCGGAGAGG 3
RESULT 1920
ADJ13811/C
ID ADJ13811 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADJ13811;
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA SeqID 938.
XX
XX probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; Cpg island;
KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003152950-A1.
PN 14-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
PE 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
PR
XX
XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
PA (GAR//) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN//) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB//) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO//) BALOG R P.
PI
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
DR
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
XX Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA

```

PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 938; 210pp; English.
PS
XX This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2436 GGATGAGGCGGAGAGG 2453
DB 18 GGATGAGGCGGAGAGG 1
RESULT 1921
ADJ13111/c
ID ADJ13111 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADJ13111;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA seqid 238.
DE
XX
XX Probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KM tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003152950-A1.
PN
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
PR
XX
XX (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
XX Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
PI WPI; 2003-874843/81.
DR
XX
XX Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 238; 210pp; English.
PS
XX This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
CC
XX

CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2436 GGATGAGGCGGAGAGG 2453
DB 18 GGATGAGGCGGAGAGG 1
RESULT 1922
ADJ13628/c
ID ADJ13628 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADJ13628;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA seqid 755.
DE
XX
XX Probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KM tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003152950-A1.
PN
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
PR
XX
XX (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
XX Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
PI WPI; 2003-874843/81.
DR
XX
XX Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 755; 210pp; English.
PS
XX This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX

CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2436 GGATGAGAGGGGAGAGG 2453
DB 21 GGATGAGAGGAGAGAGG 4
RESULT 1923
ADJ13847/c
ID ADJ13847 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13847;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 974.
XX
KW probe; seq; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KM tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 974; 210pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2436 GGATGAGAGGGGAGAGG 2453

DB 18 GGATGAGTGGGGAGAGG 1
RESULT 1924
ADJ13629/c
ID ADJ13629 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13629;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 756.
XX
KW probe; seq; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KM tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003152950-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
PR 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
XX
PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 756; 210pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2436 GGATGAGAGGGGAGAGG 2453
DB 20 GGATGAGAGGAGAGAGG 3
RESULT 1925
ADJ13737/c
ID ADJ13737 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ13737;

```
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA Segid 864.
XX
XX probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; Cpg island;
XX tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003152950-A1.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
XX (GARN/) GARNER H R.
XX (MINN/) MINNA J D.
XX (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
XX (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
XX Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
XX Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
XX to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
XX different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 864; 210pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
XX modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
XX method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
XX modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
XX treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
XX different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
XX modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
XX probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
XX that comprise the modifications of interest such as a Cpg island. In
XX particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
XX a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
XX human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
XX is a human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2436 GGATGAGAGCGGAGAGG 2453
XX |||||
XX 20 GGATGAGAGTGGGAGAGG 3
XX
XX RESULT 1926
XX ADJ13075/c
XX ID ADJ13075 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ13075;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA Segid 202.
XX
XX probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; Cpg island;
XX tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
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XX US2003152950-A1.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
XX (GARN/) GARNER H R.
XX (MINN/) MINNA J D.
XX (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
XX (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
XX Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX
XX Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
XX to be analyzed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
XX different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 202; 210pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
XX modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
XX method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
XX modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
XX treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
XX different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
XX modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
XX probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
XX that comprise the modifications of interest such as a Cpg island. In
XX particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
XX a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
XX human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
XX is a human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA of the
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 13 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2436 GGATGAGAGCGGAGAGG 2453
XX |||||
XX 18 GGATGAGCGGGGAGAGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1927
XX ADJ13664/c
XX ID ADJ13664 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AC ADJ13664;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA Segid 791.
XX
XX probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; Cpg island;
XX tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003152950-A1.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX
```

PA	(GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA	(MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA	(LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA	(BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX	
PI	Garnier HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX	
DR	WPI, 2003-874843/81.
XX	
PT	Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PR	to be analyzed, creating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
XX	different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
PS	Example 1; SEQ ID NO 791; 210pp; English.
XX	
CC	This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC	modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC	method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC	modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC	treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC	the different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC	modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC	probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC	that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC	particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC	a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC	human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC	is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC	invention.
XX	
SO	Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
	Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB	2436 CGATGAGAAAGCGAGAGC 2453
	21 GGATGAGAGCGCGAGAGC 4
RESULT 1928	
ID	ADJ13775/c
XX	ADJ13775 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC	
XX	ADJ13775;
DT	
XX	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DE	
XX	Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA seqID 902.
XX	
KW	probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KW	tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003152950-A1.
XX	
PD	14-AUG-2003.
XX	
PF	27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX	
PR	27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX	
PA	(GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA	(MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA	(LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA	(BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX	
PI	Garnier HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-874843/81.

PT	Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT	to be analyzed, creating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT	different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX	
PS	Example 1; SEQ ID NO 902; 210pp; English.
XX	
CC	This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC	modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC	method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC	modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC	creating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC	different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC	modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC	probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC	that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC	particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC	a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC	human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC	is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC	invention.
XX	
SO	Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 13 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
QY	2436 GGATGAGAGGCGGAGAGC 2453
DB	18 GGATGAGCGGGGAGAGC 1
RESULT 1929	
ADJ13147/C	
ID	ADJ13147 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	ADJ13147;
XX	
DT	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 274.
XX	
KM	probe; 89; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
KM	tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003152950-A1.
XX	
PD	14-AUG-2003.
XX	
PF	27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX	
PR	27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX	
PA	(GARN/) GARNER H R.
PA	(MINN/) MINNA J D.
PA	(LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
PA	(BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX	
PI	Garnier HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX	
PT	Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
PT	to be analyzed, creating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
PT	different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX	
PS	Example 1; SEQ ID NO 274; 210pp; English.
XX	
CC	This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
CC	modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
CC	method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
CC	modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC	creating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC	different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC	modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC	probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC	that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC	particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC	a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC	human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC	is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC	invention.

CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
CC that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX SQ

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2436 GGATGAGAGCGGAGAGG 2453
DB 18 GGATGAGTGGGGAGAGG 1

RESULT 1930
ADJ13071/c
ID ADJ13071 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADJ13071,
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA SeqID 198.
XX
XX DE
XX
XX Probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; CpG island;
XX tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.
XX
XX KM
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX US2003152950-A1.
XX PN
XX 14-AUG-2003.
XX PD
XX
XX 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
XX PF
XX
XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
XX PR
XX
XX (GARN/) GARNER H R.
XX PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
XX PA (UEB/) LUEBKE K J.
XX PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
XX
XX PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
XX WPI; 2003-874843/81.
XX DR

XX Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
XX to be analysed, treating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
XX different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 198; 210pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
XX modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
XX method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
XX modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
XX treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
XX different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
XX modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
XX probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
XX that comprise the modifications of interest such as a CpG island. In
XX particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
XX a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
XX human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence

CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
CC invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 11 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX SQ

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2437 GATGAGAGCGGAGAGT 2454
DB 21 GATGAGAGCGGAGAGT 4

RESULT 1931
ABD25933
ID ABD25933 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABD25933;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX AA505075-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4945.
XX DE
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX KM
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX PN
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX PR
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX
XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX DR

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX PT
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4945; 763pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has antiallergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production

CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP, 17 A, 0 C, 0 G, 4 T, 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5391 TTTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 5408
Db 3 TTTAAAAAATTCAAAAA 20

RESULT 1932
ADJ79204
ID ADJ79204 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
XX
AC ADJ79204;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOVX protein-related oligonucleotide SeqID296.
XX
XX NOVX; cytoskeletal; antidiabetic; anorectic; cerebroprotective;
XX neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; chryomimetic; cardiatic; gene-therapy;
XX antisense-therapy; cancer; diabetes; obesity; endocrine disorder;
XX CNS disorder; cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disorder;
XX detection assay; screening assay; chromosome mapping; tissue typing;
XX predictive medicine; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2004014053-A1.
XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
XX
PF 01-AUG-2002; 2002US-00210130.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309501P.
XX 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310291P.
XX 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310951P.
XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311292P.
XX 13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311979P.
XX 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-031203P.
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313156P.
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313201P.
XX 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313643P.
XX 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313702P.
XX 21-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314011P.
XX 23-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314466P.
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315403P.
XX 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315853P.
XX 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316508P.
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323716P.
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323936P.
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338078P.
XX 05-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354655P.
XX 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361764P.
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373825P.
XX 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380971P.

PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380980P.
PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381039P.
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381761P.
PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383887P.
XX
XX (ZERR/) ZERRUSEN B D.
PA (PAT/) PATTURAJAN M.
PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.
PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
PA (PENA/) PENNA C B A.
PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
PA (LILL/) LI L.
PA (BERG/) BERGHS C.
PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
PA (CASM/) CASMAN S J.
PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
PA (PADI/) PADICARU M.
PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
PA (JITW/) JI W.
PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
PA (LEIT/) LEITE M W.
PA (GUOX/) GUO X S.
PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
PA (KHRA/) KHRAMTSOV N V.
PA (ORTT/) ORT T.
PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
PA (AGEE/) AGEH M L.
PA (CHAU/) CHAUDHURI A.
PA (CHAN/) CHANT J S.
PA (DIPJ/) DIPIPPO V A.
PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
PA (RISE/) RISEN A J.
PA (GANG/) GANGGOLI B A.
PA (GIOT/) GIOT L.
PA (OOIC/) OOI C E.
PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M B.
PA (SPAD/) SPADERNA S K.
PA (HJAL/) HJALT T.
PA (LILX/) LIU X.
PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
PA (CATY/) CATTERTON E.
PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
XX
XX Zerrusen BD, Paturajan M, Kekuda R, Miller CE, Rieger DK;
PI Pena CE, Shimkets RA, Li L, Bergbs C, Zhong M, Casman SJ, Voss EZ;
PI Boldog FL, Padigaru M, Smithson G, Ji W, Gorman L, Vernet CM;
PI Leite MW, Guo XS, Anderson DW, Spytek KA, Gerlach V, Burgess CE;
PI Khrumtsov NV, Ort T, Ellerman K, Rastelli L, Ageh ML, Chaudhuri A;
PI Chant JS, Dipippo VA, Edinger SR, Risen AJ, Ganggoli BA, Giot L;
PI Ooi CE, Rothenberg MB, Spaderna SK, Hjalte T, Liu X, Taupier RJ;
PI Catterton E, Shenoy SG;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-108206/11.
XX
XX New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
PT treating, preventing and diagnosing pathological conditions with NOVX-
PT associated disorders, such as cancer, obesity, diabetes and inflammatory
PT or CNS diseases.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 296; 250pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel isolated NOVX polypeptide comprising a
CC fully defined sequence of, a mature form, one or more conservative
CC substitutions or at least 95% identity to 247 amino acids as given in the
CC specification. The invention may be useful for the development of
CC compounds with a cytostatic, antidiabetic, anorectic, cerebroprotective,

CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, thymomimetic or cardiant activity. In
 CC addition, the disclosed sequences may prove useful for gene-therapy or
 CC antiense-therapy. The invention may be useful for the diagnosis and
 CC treatment of disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of
 CC the NOVX polypeptide, such as cancer, diabetes, obesity, and endocrine,
 CC CNS, cardiovascular and inflammatory disorders. They can also be used in
 CC various detection and screening assays, chromosome mapping, tissue typing
 CC and predictive medicine. The present sequence is that of an
 CC oligonucleotide which is related to the invention. Note: This sequence
 CC does not appear (and is not referred to) in the printed specification but
 CC was submitted with this specification and was obtained in electronic
 CC format from the US patent office at
 CC seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?docID=20040014053
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1951 GAGGTCCTGGGCTTCTCT 1968
 Db 1 GAGACCTGGGCTTCTCT 18
 RESULT 1933
 ADK00177
 ID ADK00177 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK00177;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DS Murine pmu sequence tagged site PCR primer #13.
 XX
 KM nervous system; T2bce gene; CofE protein; tubulin-specific chaperone;
 KM alpha-tubulin; beta-tubulin; progressive motor neuropathy; pmu;
 KM chromosome 13; neuroprotective; noctropic; antiparkinsonian;
 KM degenerative nerve disease; nerve injury; intoxication;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; neuropathy; multiple sclerosis;
 KM 89; primer; PCR.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN W02004020661-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 31-JUL-2003; 2003MO-DE002589.
 XX
 PR 26-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01039961.
 XX
 PA (MEDL-) MEDLNOVA GES MEDIZINISCHE INNOVATIONEN.
 XX
 PI Sendtner M, Boemmel H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-227242/21.
 XX
 PT New mutant form of the T2bce gene, useful for identifying diagnostic and
 PT therapeutic agents for degenerative nerve diseases.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Fig 1; 34pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid used in a test
 CC system for discovering active agents for treating diseases of the nervous
 CC system. The nucleic acid is a mutant form of the murine T2bce gene which
 CC encodes the CofE protein, a tubulin-specific chaperone essential for
 CC complexation of alpha- and beta-tubulins. The mutant gene has a T to G
 CC alteration at position 1682, resulting in Gly rather than Trp at C-
 CC terminal position 524 of the CofE protein (corresponding to position 527
 CC of the human protein). This mutation is responsible for progressive motor
 CC neuropathy (pmu) in mice. For diagnosis, a tissue sample or body fluid is
 CC contacted with the identified diagnostic agent and binding determined.

CC qualitatively or (semi)quantitatively. The mutant T2bce gene may be
 CC diagnosed by in vitro hybridisation to mutation-specific probes or by
 CC using an antibody specific for the mutated protein. The system is
 CC contacted with test compound and either the survival rate or the
 CC formation of embryonal tubulin isoforms, class III beta-tubulin, ordered
 CC tubulin aggregates, microtubuli and/or axons determined and optionally
 CC compared with results of controls and/or of cells treated with a
 CC reference compound. Compounds are selected if they increase cell survival
 CC or modify formation of tubulin and/or axons. The novel mutation was
 CC identified in pmu/pmu mice by typing a 31 cM region of chromosome 13. The
 CC products of the invention have neuroprotective, noctropic and
 CC antiparkinsonian activity and can be used and its derived peptide to
 CC identify agents for diagnosis and/or for treating nervous system
 CC injury caused by intoxication and/or for treating nervous system
 CC disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, neuropathy
 CC and multiple sclerosis. T2bce or its mutants are also useful in diagnosing
 CC and treating the disorders. This sequence represents an inverse PCR
 CC primer used to amplify murine pmu candidate region sequence tagged sites
 CC (STS) found in YAC and BAC clones.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4496 TACCTTACCTCTGGATG 4513
 Db 2 TACCTTCTCTCTGGATG 19
 RESULT 1934
 ADN00292/c
 ID ADN00292 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADN00292;
 XX
 DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DS Rat interferon-induced protein (IFN-IP) forward RT-PCR primer, SEQ:3.
 XX
 KM Ischaemia-related gene; ischaemic disorder; stroke;
 KM middle cerebral artery occlusion; MCAO; rat; interferon-induced protein;
 KM IFN-IP; expression analysis; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR; primer;
 KM 89.
 XX
 OS Rattus sp.
 XX
 PN KR2003081981-A.
 XX
 PD 22-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-APR-2002; 2002KR-00020455.
 XX
 PR 15-APR-2002; 2002KR-00020455.
 XX
 PA (SOHY/) SOH Y J.
 XX
 PI Soh YJ, Kang CH, Son NW, Kim YD;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-222158/21.
 XX
 PT Ischemia-related genes including regenerating liver inhibitory factor-1,
 PT interferon-induced protein, neurodegeneration-associated protein-1 and
 PT neuronal pentraxin receptor gene for diagnosing ischemia.
 XX
 PS Example 4; SEQ ID NO 3; 14pp; Korean.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to ischaemia-related genes, including those
 CC encoding regenerating liver inhibitory factor-1 (RL/IF-1), interferon-
 CC induced protein (IFN-IP), neurodegeneration-associated protein-1 (NDGAP-
 CC 1), and neuronal pentraxin receptor (NPR). The genes of the invention are
 CC useful in the prevention or treatment of ischaemic conditions such as

CC stroke. Sequences ADN00290-ADN00303 represent reverse transcription-PCR
 CC (RT-PCR) primers used in an example of the invention to analyse the
 CC expression of various genes in a rat model of middle cerebral artery
 CC occlusion (MCAO).

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2218 CCCGAGCTCAGAGACCTC 2235
 DB 21 CCCGAGCTCAGAGACCTC 4

RESULT 1935

AD016729/c
 ID AD016729 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AD016729;

XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma related primer, SEQ ID 991.

XX Human; 4 synthesis-period; neuroblastoma; stage 4S; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO2004039975-A1.

XX 13-MAY-2004.

XX 30-OCT-2003; 2003MO-JP013932.

XX 30-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00316586.

XX (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.

XX (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.

XX Nakagawara A, Ohira M;

XX WPI; 2004-390323/36.

XX Novel nucleic acid obtained from 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma
 PT cells useful for prognosing and determining progress stage of
 PT neuroblastomas.

XX Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 991; 455bp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to human nucleic acid sequences (I;
 CC AD015739-AD015912) obtained from 4 synthesis-period (stage 4S) of
 CC neuroblastoma cell. (I) is useful for prognosing and determining the
 CC progress stage of 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma. The present
 CC sequence is a primer, used to illustrate the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4406 AGAAGATGAGACTCTGG 4423
 DB 19 AGAAGCTGGAGACTCTGG 2

RESULT 1936

AD061414/c
 ID AD061414 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AD061414;

XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX Human ATP1A2 DNA PCR primer #18.

XX Human; Na/K pump alpha 2 subunit; Na/K human pump; ATPase; ATP1A2;
 XX chromosome 1; migraine disorder; migraine;
 XX alternating hemiplegia of childhood; hemiplegia; PCR; primer; ss;
 XX antidiarrhoe.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO2004046377-A2.

XX 03-JUN-2004.

XX 12-NOV-2003; 2003MO-EP012635.

XX 15-NOV-2002; 2002IT-RM000576.

XX (SANR-) FOND CENT SAN RAFFAEL DEL MONTE TABOR.

XX Casari G, De Fusco M, Marconi R;

XX WPI; 2004-420637/39.

XX New alpha 2 subunit of the Na/K pump, useful in diagnosing and treating
 PT pathologies associated with migraine or with alternating hemiplegia of
 PT childhood.

XX Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 18; 39bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising at least one segment
 CC of the gene encoding a functional portion of the gene-regulating region
 CC of the alpha 2 subunit of the Na/K pump (ATPase, ATP1A2), for use in the
 CC diagnosis of or in genetic therapy of pathologies associated with
 CC migraine or with alternating hemiplegia of childhood. The invention also
 CC relates to a method for detecting in an individual at least one mutation
 CC in the gene encoding the alpha 2 subunit of the Na/K human pump (ATPase,
 CC ATP1A2) located on chromosome 1, associated with migraine disorders, at
 CC least one pair of oligonucleotides for the exponential amplification
 CC reaction of at least one segment of the gene encoding the alpha 2 subunit
 CC of the Na/K human pump (ATPase, ATP1A2), in which the segment encodes a
 CC functional portion or a gene-regulating portion of the subunit and a
 CC method for identifying an agonist or antagonist agent of the Na/K human
 CC pump (ATPase, ATP1A2) or its functional portion or a gene-regulating
 CC portion of the subunit. The nucleic acids, proteins and methods are
 CC useful in diagnosing and treating pathologies associated with migraine or
 CC with alternating hemiplegia of childhood. This sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer used to amplify human ATP1A2 DNA of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1179 CAGAGAAAGAGAGAGA 1196
 DB 18 CAGAGAAAGAGAGAGCA 1

RESULT 1937

AD085851
 ID AD085851 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AD085851;

XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

XX Colon carcinoma candidate 3 gene primer, SEQ ID No 59.

XX overexpressed; human cancer cell; cytostatic; immunostimulant;

KW gene therapy; cancer; colon; pancreas; breast; ovary; lung;
KW immune response; ds.
XX unidentified.
OS
XX
XX MO2004046342-A2.
PN
XX
XX 03-JUN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037206.
PF
XX
XX 20-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427564P.
PR
XX
XX (BIOG-) BIOGEN IDEC INC.
PA
XX
XX McLachlan K, Gately DP;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-420627/39.
DR
XX
XX New ligands, useful in diagnosing and treating cancer, e.g. cancer of the
PT colon, pancreas, breast, ovary or lung.
XX
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 59; 133bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acids and proteins
CC overexpressed by human cancer cells. The invention further comprises: a
CC primer mixture comprising primers that result in the specific
CC amplification of the isolated nucleic acid; an antigen expressed by human
CC cancer cells comprising an antigen encoded by the isolated nucleic acid,
CC an antigen having the sequence of 273 or 234 amino acids, or a fragment
CC or variant of both antigens; a monoclonal antibody or its antigen-binding
CC fragment that specifically binds to a cancer antigen; a diagnostic kit,
CC for detecting cancer, comprising the isolated nucleic acid, or a
CC monoclonal antibody and a detectable label; a method of detecting cancer;
CC and a method for treating cancer in a subject. The nucleic acids and
CC proteins, methods and compositions have cytostatic and immunostimulant
CC activities. The nucleic acids may be used to treat disorders by gene
CC therapy. The nucleic acids and proteins, methods and compositions are
CC useful in diagnosing and treating cancer, e.g. cancer of the colon,
CC pancreas, breast, ovary or lung, and in inducing an immune response. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents a primer used in the exemplification
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 711 GCAGCGGCGCTGGACCT 728
Db 4 GCAGCTGGCGCTGGTACT 21
XX
RESULT 1938
AAL47122
ID AAL47122 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
XX AAL47122;
AC
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Pyrin domain containing protein coding sequence PCR primer JTI500.
DE
XX
XX Pyrin domain; PYD domain; antiinflammatory; antiarteriosclerotic;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; antiapoptotic; antibacterial; virucide;
KW neuroprotective; anticholelithic; antirheumatic; antiaesthetic;
KW nephrotoxic; osteopachic; nootropic; intracellular signal transduction;
KW inflammation; Alzheimer's disease; infection; psoriasis; asthma;
KW arteriosclerosis; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis; sarcoidosis;
KW osteoarthritis; glomerulonephritis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX unidentified.
OS

XX
PN MO200240668-A2.
XX
XX 23-MAY-2002.
PD
XX
XX 30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-BP012545.
PF
XX
XX 15-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01056687.
PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01059595.
XX
XX (APOT-) APOTEC RES & DEV LTD.
PA
XX
XX Tschopp J, Martignon F;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-427093/45.
DR
XX
XX New DNA encoding protein with pyrin domain, useful for treating diseases
PT involving impaired signal transduction, particularly inflammation, also
PT proteins and antibodies.
XX
XX
PS Example; Page 49; 116p; German.
XX
XX The present invention relates the DNA and their encoded proteins, where
CC the proteins contain at least one PYD (pyrin) domain. These can be used
CC to treat diseases associated with impaired intracellular signal
CC transduction, particularly inflammation such as psoriasis,
CC arteriosclerosis, bacterial or viral infections (particularly meningitis
CC and pneumonia), multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma,
CC sarcoidosis, glomerulonephritis and osteoarthritis, and also Alzheimer's
CC and Parkinson's diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
CC isolate a coding sequence of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 11 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1618 TACTTCAGCTGCAGAG 1635
Db 6 TACTTCAGCTGCAGTGG 23
XX
RESULT 1939
AAT27908
ID AAT27908 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAT27908;
AC
XX
XX 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX 5'-anchored simple sequence repeat primer HBH(AG)8.5.
DE
XX
XX Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;
KW adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;
KW amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;
KW genetic trait marking; germplasm comparisons; 5'-anchored; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO9617082-A2.
PN
XX
XX 06-JUN-1996.
PD
XX
XX 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015150.
PF
XX
XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.
PR
XX
XX (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
PA
XX
XX Morgante M, Vogel JM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1996-27795/28.
DR

```

XX Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of
PT polymorphism esp. in microsatellite regions.
XX
XX Example 1, Page 76; 173pp; English.
XX
CC Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in
CC microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate
CC fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using
CC primer directed amplification and comparing the products to detect
CC differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer
CC consisting of a perfect cpd, simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor
CC directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor
CC segment. The present sequence is an example of a SSR primer, which is
CC flanked at its 5'-end by degenerate nucleotides. The method represents a
CC modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay, which is partic.
CC useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for genetic trait marking and
CC germplasm comparisons
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
Matches 14; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1182 AGAAGAAGAGAGAGA 1198
DB 1 HBHAGAGAGAGAGA 17
XX
RESULT 1940
AAV30490/c
ID AAV30490 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAV30490;
XX
DT 14-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Canine beta-3 adrenergic receptor sense primer RT28.
XX
KM Canine; beta-adrenergic receptor; brown adipose tissue; probe; human;
KW hybridisation; ligand; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN MO9735973-A2.
XX
PD 02-OCT-1997.
XX
PF 26-MAR-1997; 97WO-FR000537.
XX
PR 26-MAR-1996; 96FR-00003730.
XX
PA (VETI-) VETIGEN.
XX
PI Lenzen G, Pietri-Rouxel F, Drumare M, Strosberg AD;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-032136/03.
XX
PT Canine beta 2 and beta 3 adrenergic receptors and coding sequences -
PT useful for identifying specific ligands and (ant)agonists to develop
PT specific treatments for obesity in dogs.
XX
PS Claim 17, Page 52; 79pp; French.
XX
CC Primers AAV30470-V30490 were used for sequencing the coding region of the
CC canine beta 3-adrenergic receptor (RA-Ca-b3) gene (AAV30469). RA-Ca-b3
CC has been implicated in obesity and obesity-related metabolic disorders
CC e.g. diabetes. The canine version of RA-Ca-b3 can be used to develop
CC treatments specific for dogs. The sequence can also be used in
CC differential screening for ligands for RA-Ca-b3 as compared to the beta-2
CC adrenergic receptor (AAW44932)

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XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. NO. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1618 TACTTCAGCTGCAGAG 1633
DB 17 TACTTCAGCTGCAGAG 2
XX
RESULT 1941
AAT09139/c
ID AAT09139 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT09139;
XX
DT 02-AUG-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE HTLV-1/tax construct sense primer binds bases 718-737.
XX
KM Suppression; nuclear factor kappa-B; primer; septic shock; cytokine;
KW immune response; retrovirus; infection; HIV; antisense; translation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT msc_feature 17..18
FT /tag= b
FT /note= "internucleotide phosphothioate linkage"
FT msc_feature 18..19
FT /tag= c
FT /note= "internucleotide phosphothioate linkage"
XX
XX MO9535032-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-1995.
XX
XX 19-AUG-1994; 94WO-US009350.
XX
XX 20-AUG-1993; 93US-00110161.
XX
XX (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX
XX Nerenberg MI, Klatjima I;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-058150/06.
XX
XX New anti:sense oligo:nucleotide(s) against nuclear factor-kappa B subunit
XX mRNA - used to suppress NF-kB dependent processes in individuals, e.g.
XX septic shock.
XX
XX Example 1, Page 15; 52pp; English.
XX
CC The oligonucleotide AAT09138-40 were used in an assay to test for
CC inhibition of translation of the tax protein and transactivation of the
CC HTLV-1 long terminal repeat (LTR) in a HTLV-1 LTR/tax construct in mouse
CC fibroblastic tumours generated in transgenic mice overexpressing the tax
CC protein. The oligonucleotides acts to suppress tax protein translation
CC which cannot then activate the HTLV-1 LTR and leading to a suppression of
CC potential tumourigenic growth of cells. This sense oligonucleotide
CC correspond to bases 718-737 of an HTLV-1 LTR/tax construct (see Nerenberg
CC et al., Science, 237: 1324 (1987)). Similarly a novel method of
CC suppressing nuclear factor kappa-B (NF-kB) dependent processes such as
CC septic shock or disorders mediated by immune or cytokine responses or
CC retroviral infections, partic. HIV, comprises novel antisense
CC oligonucleotides (AAT09134-7) targeted to translational start site
CC sequences (AAT09130-3) of NF-kB such that translation from the start site
CC on the NF-kB mRNA is prevented
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

Query Match. 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4040 AAGGGGGCCATGTGGA 4055
DB 18 AAGTGGGCCATGTGGA 3

RESULT 1942
AAT09138
ID AAT09138 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT09138;
XX
DT 02-AUG-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE HTLV-1/tax construct antisense primer binds bases 718-737.
XX
KW Suppression; nuclear factor kappa-B; primer; septic shock; cytokine;
KM immune response; retrovirus; infection; HIV; antisense; translation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 11..13
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "translational initiation codon"
FT misc_feature 17..18
FT /tag= b
FT /note= "internucleotide phosphothioate linkage"
FT misc_feature 18..19
FT /tag= c
FT /note= "internucleotide phosphothioate linkage"
XX
PN W09535032-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-1995.
XX
PF 19-AUG-1994; 94MO-US009350.
XX
PR 20-AUG-1993; 93US-00110161.
XX
PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX
PI Nerenberg MI, Kitajima I;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-058150/06.
XX
PT New anti-sense oligo:nucleotide(s) against nuclear factor-kappa B subunit
PT mRNA - used to suppress NF-kB dependent processes in individuals, e.g.
PT septic shock.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 15; 52pp; English.
XX
CC The oligonucleotide primers AAT09138-40 were used in an assay to test for
CC inhibition of translation of the tax protein and transactivation of the
CC HTLV-1 long terminal repeat (LTR) in a HTLV-1 LTR/tax construct in mouse
CC fibroblastic tumours generated in transgenic mice overexpressing the tax
CC protein. The oligonucleotides acts to suppress tax protein translation
CC which cannot then activate the HTLV-1 LTR and leading to a suppression of
CC potential tumourigenic growth of cells. This antisense oligonucleotide is
CC targeted to bases 718-737 of an HTLV-1 LTR/tax construct (see Nerenberg
CC et al., Science, 237: 1324 (1987). Similarly a novel method of
CC suppressing nuclear factor kappa-B (NF-kB) dependent processes such as
CC septic shock or disorders mediated by immune or cytokine responses or
CC retroviral infections, partic. HIV, comprises novel antisense
CC oligonucleotides (AAT09134-7) targeted to translational start site
CC sequences (AAT09130-3) of NF-kB such that translation from the start site
CC on the NF-kB mRNA is prevented
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP, 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match. 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4040 AAGGGGGCCATGTGGA 4055
DB 2 AAGTGGGCCATGTGGA 17

RESULT 1943
AAT63656
ID AAT63656 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT63656;
XX
DT 06-JUN-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligo disclosed in patent about Anti-HTLV antisense therapy.
XX
KW antisense; complementary; tax gene; inhibic; HTLV-1;
KM human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1; viral antigen expression; ss..
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN JP09052898-A.
XX
PD 25-FEB-1997.
XX
PF 09-AUG-1995; 95JP-00224606.
XX
PR 09-AUG-1995; 95JP-00224606.
XX
PA (SOYA-) SOYAKU GIJUTSU KENKYUSHO KK.
XX
DR WPI; 1997-197252/18.
XX
PT Anti-HTLV-1 anti-sense oligo:nucleotide - is complementary to region of
PT tax gene from human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1 and inhibits viral
PT antigen expression.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 10pp; Japanese.
XX
CC Oligonucleotides having a partial sequence consisting of at least 15
CC bases of AAT63641 (an antisense oligo complementary to a region of the
CC tax gene which can inhibit human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-
CC 1) viral antigen expression) are claimed. In an example, six antisense
CC oligos were designed, T1-T6 (AAT63650-55) and were compared to six oligos
CC derived from other regions of HTLV-1, i.e. S11 (splice junction), P1
CC (p21), R1 (rex), KRI (rex response element), E1 (env) and G1 (gag), four
CC reference oligonucleotides T1S (tax-sense), HC (dc20), HT (dt20)
CC (AAT63647-49) and a random 20mer (RAN) in a HTLV-1 virus antigen
CC expression inhibiting test. Oligonucleotide T1 gave the best results. The
CC present sequence is an oligonucleotide disclosed in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP, 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
CC Query Match. 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
CC Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;
CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4040 AAGGGGGCCATGTGGA 4055
DB 2 AAGTGGGCCATGTGGA 17

RESULT 1944
ACC45203
ID ACC45203 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC45203;
XX
DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX

DB Human NAC chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:63.
XX Human, cytostatic; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KW antisense therapy; NAC; DEPCAP; hyperproliferative disease; apoptosis;
KM death effector filament-forming CED4-like apoptosis protein;
KW neurological disease; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX Key
XX modified_base
XX Location/Qualifiers
XX 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
XX modified_base
XX 1..5
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"
XX modified_base
XX 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"
XX WO2003024988-A1.
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX 19-SBP-2002; 2002WO-US029664.
XX 19-SBP-2001; 2001US-00956712.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX WPI, 2003-354583/33.
XX New antisense compound, useful for modulating the expression of NAC or
XX for treating a disease or condition associated with the expression of
XX NAC, e.g. hyperproliferative disease or neurological disease.
XX Example 15; Page 76; 147pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding NAC, where the compound
XX specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding NAC and
XX inhibits the expression of NAC. The compound specifically hybridizes with
XX at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid
XX molecule encoding NAC. Also described: (1) a composition comprising (I)
XX and a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of
XX NAC in cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with
XX (1); and (3) treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
XX with NAC comprising administering (I) to the animal so that expression of
XX NAC is inhibited. (I) has cytostatic, neurotropic, neuroprotective and
XX antiinflammatory activities, and can be used in antisense therapy. The
XX antisense compounds (I) are useful for modulating the expression of NAC,
XX and for treating a disease or condition associated with expression of
XX NAC, e.g. hyperproliferative disease, neurological disease, or a disease
XX or disorder arising from aberrant apoptosis. The compounds are also
XX useful as research reagents and kits, or for diagnostics, therapeutics
XX and prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
XX tumour formation. NAC is also known as a death effector filament-forming
XX CED4-like apoptosis protein (DEPCAP). NAC is located on human chromosome
XX 17p13. The present sequence represents a human NAC chimeric
XX phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is given in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.2e+03;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 1618 TACTTCAGCTGCAGAG 1633
DB 5 TACTTCAGCTGCAGAG 20
RESULT 1945
AB286076/c
ID AB286076 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX
XX AB286076;
AC
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
DB
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; db.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX NYCE JM, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S,
XX WPI, 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX ubiquinone.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1318; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
XX immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2641 CTGCAGCTGCTGTCGAGC 2659
 |||||
 Db 20 CTGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2

RESULT 1946
 ABD22306/c
 ID ABD22306 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABD22306;
 AC
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human stemlocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 1318.
 XX
 XX Human; antiense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX MO200285309-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 PF
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 DR
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 PS
 XX
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1318; 763bp; English.
 CC
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary

CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2641 CTGCAGCTGCTGTCGAGC 2659
 |||||
 Db 20 CTGCAGCAGCAGCAGCAGC 2

RESULT 1947
 ABZ88040/c
 ID ABZ88040 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABZ88040;
 AC
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX MO200285308-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PF
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz B, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquitome.
 PS
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3282; 872bp; English.
 CC
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquitome. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels

CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction.
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at [ftp://wipo.int/pub/published_ptc_sequences](http://wipo.int/pub/published_ptc_sequences)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3297 GGAGCTAGACTGCGAGCAG 3315
DB 20 GGAGCTGAACTGCTGCGAG 2
RESULT 1948
ABD24270/c
ID ABD24270 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ABD24270;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human calmodulin 2-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3282.
XX
XX Human; antitense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JM, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz R, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antitense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3282; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition

CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3297 GGAGCTAGACTGCGAGCAG 3315
DB 20 GGAGCTGAACTGCTGCGAG 2
RESULT 1949
ADC84334/c
ID ADC84334 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ADC84334;
XX
XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human papillomavirus type CP8034 detection oligonucleotide #2.
XX
XX probe; human papilloma virus; HPV; detection; identification; ss.
XX
XX Human papillomavirus.
XX
XX EPI302550-A1.
XX
XX 16-APR-2003.
XX
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001BP-00123379.
XX
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
XX
XX (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
XX
XX Lin C, Lin R, You C, Huang H, Lee B, Lee H, Lin Y, Fan C;
XX Hsu H, Shin C, Yen C, Kao Y, Pan C, Chan P;
XX WPI; 2003-432398/41.
XX
XX Detector for identifying human papilloma virus subtypes, comprises
XX carrier having two parts carrying first and second oligonucleotides that
XX respectively hybridize with DNA contained in first and second subtypes of
XX the virus.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 564; 221bp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises oligonucleotides for detecting and identifying
XX subtypes of human papilloma virus (HPV) contained in a sample. The
XX oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for simultaneously detecting
XX and identifying subtypes of HPV. The present DNA sequence represents an
XX HPV detection oligonucleotide of the invention.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2110 CTGATGACGACGATGAGC 2128
DB 19 CTGCAGCAGCAGATGTAGC 1

RESULT 1950
ADP44236/C
ID ADP44236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF44236;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HPV CP8034 detecting probe M830402.
XX
XX detection; human papillomavirus; HPV subtype; probe; ss.
XX
XX Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN JP2002360271-A.
XX
PD 17-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00362595.
XX
PR 04-MAY-2001; 2001TW-00110785.
XX
PA (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-600935/57.
XX
PT A detecting apparatus and a detecting method for identifying the subtypes
PT of many species of human papilloma viruses at the same time and a
PT composition for the detection.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 593; 166bp; Japanese.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel detecting apparatus for identifying the
CC subtypes of human papillomaviruses (HPV) contained in a sample which
CC comprises a carrier which can load sample, a first oligonucleotide loaded
CC on first part of the carrier and a second oligonucleotide loaded on
CC second part of carrier, in which first and second oligonucleotides
CC hybridise with the DNA of the first and the second HPV subtype and can
CC identify HPV subtype contained in sample at the same time. ADP43644-
CC invention.
CC
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2110 CTGATGACGACGATGAGC 2128
DB 19 CTGCAGCAGCAGATGTAGC 1

RESULT 1951
AAA64532/C
ID AAA64532 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAA64532;
XX
DT 02-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer G2 used to amplify exon 2 of human FEZ1 gene.

XX Human; FEZ1 gene; tumour suppressor gene; 8p22; cancer; tumour growth;
KM tumour proliferation; tubulin; microtubule; protein EPI-gamma;
KM tubulin polymerisation disorder; mitosis initiation; cell proliferation;
KM cell growth; cell shape; cell rigidity; cell motility; DNA replication;
KM tumorigenesis; tumour survival; metastasis; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN M0200050565-A2.
XX
PD 31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 25-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004950.
XX
PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-0121537P.
XX
PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX
PI Croce CM, Ishii H;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-558396/51.
XX
XX New polynucleotide homologous with a portion of one strand of the human
PT FEZ1 gene, useful for alleviating abnormal cell proliferation such as
PT cancer.

Example 1; Page 45; 255bp; English.

XX
PS PCR primers AAA64531-32 were used to amplify a fragment of the human FEZ1
CC gene. FEZ1 is a tumour suppressor gene, located at chromosome location
CC 8p22. Decreased or no expression of FEZ1 is detected in a variety of
CC cancer cells. Expression of FEZ1 inhibits tumour growth and
CC proliferation. FEZ1 also interacts with tubulin, with microtubules, and
CC with protein EPI-gamma. Post-translational phosphorylation and
CC dephosphorylation modulates the effect of the FEZ1 protein. Inhibitors of
CC FEZ1 gene expression are useful for inducing cells to proliferate.
CC Compounds which modulate FEZ1 association with tubulin are useful for
CC alleviating tubulin hyper- or hypo- polymerisation disorders, such as
CC those associated with aberrant initiation of mitosis, modulation of the
CC initiation and rate of cell proliferation and cell growth, modulation of
CC cell shape, cell rigidity, cell motility, rate and stage of cellular DNA
CC replication, intracellular distribution of organelles, metastatic
CC potential of cell and cellular transformation from a non-cancerous to
CC cancerous phenotype. Compounds which modulate FEZ1 binding and
CC phosphorylation are also useful for alleviating a disorder, such as
CC tumorigenesis, tumour survival, growth and metastasis

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 573 GAGGAGGAGCTGACGAG 591
DB 20 GGAGCAGGAGCTGCAGAG 2

RESULT 1952
AAV95047
ID AAV95047 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAV95047;
XX
DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 51.
XX
XX Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KM hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KM autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KM graft rejection; ss.

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XX      Mus sp.
OS
XX      WO9824913-A2.
PN
XX      11-JUN-1998.
PD
XX      02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021748.
PF
XX      03-DEC-1996; 96US-00758306.
PR
XX      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX      Stinchcomb DT, McSwiggen JA;
PI
XX      WPI; 1998-333332/29.
DR
XX      Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g. cancer,
PT      autoimmune disease and allergies.
PS
XX      Claim 4; Page 44; 61pp; English.
CC      The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
CC      the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded RNA.
CC      AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC      AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC      from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC      of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis, allergy
CC      and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used to induce
CC      tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor
XX
SQ      Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      0.3%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 1.4e+03;
Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      2640 CTTGACAGCTGCTGCTGC 2656
DB      2 CCUUCACGUCGUCCTGCG 18

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Search completed: November 2, 2004, 10:23:24
 Job time : 134 secs

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